

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
VOCAL-MUSIC is likely to form so prominent a feature in the polite amusements of the present winter, especially in those of the theatre, in London, that, perhaps, the following observations on an art so pregnant with rational delight, and cherished and cultivated by every civilized country, will not be uninteresting to a considerable part of the readers of your widely-circulated Miscellany.

There are, I allow, other provinces of the musical science, which are not only more generally practised, but which also afford employment to a much greater number of professors, than that of singing; but certainly no one is so universally attractive, and, at the same time, so difficult of acquisition, as that of vocal-performance, and in the pursuit of which the practitioner is so liable to fall into erroneous practice and obvious imperfection.

In instrumental-performances, though unmeaning flights and tortured modulation, falsities of expression and misplaced *fortes* and *pianos*, may too frequently wound a nice and judicious ear, yet, provided the notes are truly and clearly given, the melody is preserved, and, at least, the harmony of the composition faithfully rendered; and, though the execution should fail in *time* or *style*, yet, if the performer possesses the least delicacy of ear, it will be in *tune*: the instrument will be true to the mechanical operation of the finger, and give, with a corresponding exactness, all the sounds within its compass. But in *singing*, in the employment of that natural instrument, the *voice*, the practitioner is continually liable to a defect the least sufferable of any—that of being *out of tune*, by which both melody and harmony are injured, expression destroyed, and, to a cultivated ear, absolute pain substituted for that pleasure which fine singing is so particularly calculated to produce.

Some masters have carried this idea so far as to assert, that the accomplishment of singing, however alluring to the novice, should never even be attempted, but with the greatest scrupulosity and caution; and that, before the inclination to vocal-performance be too freely indulged, the taste and feeling of the candidate for praise in

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this department of the harmonic science should be consulted, and the powers of discrimination in the auditory faculty be scrutinized and ascertained.

Certainly this first and finest effort of the science merits too much deference and respect to be lightly and inconsiderately attempted; the qualification, at least, of a *good ear* seems indispensable to success in its practice: taste, feeling, and a fine voice must not be too rigorously insisted upon; they are attributes which Heaven has not bestowed on the many; but, whenever they happily combine, then it is that the lovers of fine vocal-music are treated with such performers as Billington, Storace, Mara, Banti, Duffek, Parke, Braham, Harrison, and Bartleman; and that the most charming effects of instrumental-performance yield to the fascinating powers of the voice. In a word, it is then that melody, uniting itself with sentiment, passion, and eloquence, at once enchants the ear, and captivates the soul.

We, however, must allow, that there is another description of vocal-performers, whose merit is all their own; who, by the aid of perseverance, both in study and practice, execute much with little voice, and express more than, perhaps, they are capable of feeling; and to such singers must be given all the praise due to acquired powers; powers which, when confined to what is called *part-singing*, as in quartetts, trios, duetts, catches, and glees, are sometimes productive of very charming and impressive effects. Singers of this cast, by practising together, and learning to blend their tones, and to cover, by mutual accommodation, each others natural defects, have often proved how high a degree of excellence may be attained even without the aid of fine voices or exquisite sensations.

Though all the nations of Europe at present encourage and cultivate the vocal-art, still to the Italians will every nation of true taste give the palm in all the principal qualities of fine performance. Indeed, while they not only seem to possess some exclusive and natural advantages, their language, it is almost superfluous to observe, is peculiarly adapted to musical expression: it is so melodized by its numerous vowels, as at once to open the lungs

lungs, smooth the passages of sound, and give that superiority of effect only produced by the natives of Italy, or those who by a long residence in that country have acquired its language and its taste.

The Italians, I would wish to notice, have within these few years acquired a manner or style of singing, called by them *tempo-rubato*, or a stealing, or taking away the time from some notes, and giving it to others; which contrivance, in the hands of a proficient, is capable of adding much beauty to the general effect: but nothing is more dangerous than this practice, when not controuled by the most correct judgment; it then tempts the performer into all the variety of false ornament, and betrays the juvenile practitioner into the worst errors of inverted taste.

Indeed, neither this nor any other extemporary embellishment should be hastily attempted; progressive advances in this, as in every other refined art will ever prove the shortest road to success;—a maxim, of the verity of which the practice of every great singer is a proof: the march of excellence is sure, but it is also slow; and the rare and superior beauties of performance should by no means be the immediate object of early practice.

From what has already been said, it will then appear that genius, taste, a discriminating ear, good voice, and considerable perseverance, with gradual advances in practice, are requisites, without which the fine and accomplished singer can never be formed: I might also add, that it is equally indispensable that this practice should commence early in life; nature is then unfixed, and the *glottis*, *larynx*, and other fine parts, on the perfection and flexibility of which the tones and volatility of the voice so greatly depend, will gradually form themselves to the necessary movements and vibrations.

It is, however, still proper to observe, that the practitioner, in the earlier stages of life, should be particularly guarded against all straining, or violent efforts, since the very circumstances which render juvenile practice so necessary, expose the voice, weak and unconfirmed as it yet is, to future coarseness, debility, and confinement of compass. To this particular the Italians are uniformly attentive. The voice is nursed by them with the nicest care and most solicitous tenderness: the master, leading it gently on from stage to stage, just gives it the exercise suited to its growing strength, and constantly aims at improving its power and volubility, without

endangering its future sweetness and extent.

While the judgment is strengthening, and the taste improving, the young pupils are initiated in *fight-singing*, and made acquainted with all the first elements of their science; the progress of their information keeps pace with that of their practice, and every exercise is read before it is sung. It is only when pupils are instructed on this regular and systematic plan that they arrive at that proficiency which they ought always to have in view, and which, indeed, can alone qualify them for teachers. It is only to the vocal artists thus trained that the various and secret tracks of certain improvements are developed; and only these ever acquire in perfection that first of all musical requisites, *expression*; a qualification that forms the very soul of music, as well as of the other arts: indeed, of so much consequence to good singing is a just and powerful expression, that no other excellencies can compensate for its absence, or produce in any degree that refined pleasure and intellectual gratification which a polished audience chiefly expects and values.

With respect to the various styles of vocal performance, nature has both pointed out and provided for them, by the diversity she has exhibited in the different *tones* and *scales* of the human voice. The *tones* are indefinite, but the *scales* are reckoned by musicians to be fix in number, the *bass*, the *baritone*, the *tenor*, the *counter-tenor*, the *counter alto*, or *mezzo soprano*, and the *soprano*, or *treble*. To some of these may be added the *feigned* voice, the constant resource of ordinary natural voices, and very rarely managed with that skill by which alone it can be rendered agreeable. The transition from the *natural* to the *feigned* voice, and *vice versa*, is seldom conducted with that ease and smoothness which should render it imperceptible: the last note of the one and the first of the other should so far consist of a similarity of tone as perfectly to conceal the change. By the aid of *feigned* notes, judiciously employed, it often happens, that a voice of confined compass assumes many of the advantages of a more extended scale: but I must also observe that feigned notes are only properly admissible under the management of thorough and accomplished performers, and that only such performers should venture on its adoption.

To these remarks, sir, many more of equal importance to those who are in a course of vocal study and practice might be



be added; but to avoid prolixity, I shall close my letter with a remark or two, on another requisite in fine singing of scarcely less consequence than that of *expression*, and on which, indeed, expression in a great measure seems to depend—I mean *articulation*.

Sense and sound, when united, accomplish all the effects of music: it is then that we understand what we hear, and that while the auditory organ is delighted, the mind is employed and gratified: the poetry and music lend reciprocally their aid, and we become sensible of impressions not to be derived from either of these divine arts alone. The necessity of an early and unremitted attention to this great requisite, without which the expression must be faint and imperfect, will therefore, I trust, be as manifest to every one as is the too general neglect of its practice: a neglect which cannot be too much deprecated, and which cannot fail to render every other vocal acquisition vain and ineffectual. I am, Sir,  
Vauxhall Road, Your's, &c.  
Oct. 20, 1801. T. BUSBY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be happy to receive the opinion of any of your learned Correspondents upon the following passage in Lucian's Dialogue between Terpsio and Plato. In the Amsterdam edition of Benedict, 1687, page 271, it runs thus:

Η τὸ τελευταῖον εἶδεναι ἔχρην, πότε καὶ τεθνήξε-  
ται τῶν γερόντων ἕκαστος, ἵνα μὴ μάτην ἂν ἐνίης  
ΕΘΕΡΑΠΕΥΩΝ.

I wish to be informed, whether the *ω* in the last word be not an error of the press, and whether it ought not to have been printed with an *ο* instead; *ἐθεράπευον*, thus becoming the third person plural of the imperfect tense; the conjunction *ἵνα* frequently preceding the indicative, as well as subjunctive and optative, moods; and Zeunius upon Vigerus observes (de conjunctione *α;*, cum adjunctis particulis, p. 557, edit. Lipsæ, 1788), that “*sepiissime construitur cum imperfecto. Nec hoc mirum videri debet, cum et idem tempus aliis particulis, quæ vel conjunctivum vel optativum possunt, subinde jungi solet; quare probabile videtur, Græcos, et in primis Atticos, per imperfectum non modo indicativum, sed et optativum conjunctivumque expressisse.*” Sic Plato. Symp. c. p. x. Χρὴν δὲ καὶ νόμον εἶναι, μὴ εὖναι παίδων, ἵνα μὴ εἰς ἀδελφὸν πολλὰ σπευδὴ ἈΝΗΑΪΣΚΕΤΟ.

Dem. Phil. i. p. 47. Οὐ γὰρ ἔχρην ἰσ-  
τάρχεις παρ' ἡμῶν ἀρχούλας οἰκεῖν; εἶναι, ἢ ἢΝ  
ὡς ἀλυθῶς τῆς πόλεως ἡ δύναμις.

Id. pro Phorm. p. 958. ἵνα ταῦτα ὡς  
εὐτυχήμενεσσι ΕΦΑΪΝΕΤΟ.

A learned friend, whose assistance I sought for the solution of my doubt, proposed to read *ἵνα μὴ μάτην ἂν ἐνίης ἢ θεράπευων*, thus converting the *ε* into *η*, rendering it the subjunctive of *ἐμί*, and making *θεράπευων* a participle, analogous to the frequent use of the substantive-verb with the participle instead of the other moods, as *ὅτι ΕΙΗ Νικοδημον ΑΠΕΚΤΟΝΩΣ* (Because he had killed Nicodemus). *Χάρις χάριν ΕΊΣΤ' ἢ ΤΙΚΤΟΥΣΑ αἰῶ*. Sophocl. (One favour always begets another). *Οὐ ΣΙΩΠΗΣΑΣ ΕΣΗ*; Sophocl. (Will you not hold your tongue?) Port Royal Grammar, second edition, 1759, p. 328. Annotation.

Fifth Mile stone,

Highgate,

Sept. 13, 1801.

I am,

Sir, your's, &c.

SAMUEL WESLEY.

P. S. If either *ἐθεράπευον* or *ἢ θεράπευων* be right, it still seems necessary to substitute *τινὲς* in the former case, and *τις*, or the like, in the latter, as a nominative understood: but I humbly submit the whole to the sentence τῷ Ἰσοδοῦ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have just perused, with no common degree of satisfaction, a work containing some preliminary observations on certain medals and gems bearing inscriptions in the Pahlavi or ancient Persic characters. In this interesting publication, which proceeds from the pen of that learned Orientalist, and accomplished scholar, Sir William Ouseley, some remarks on a gold-coin of Baharam the 5th are concluded in the following candid terms: “I cannot, however, proceed to the next section, without remarking, that a gold-medal of the Sassanidæ is in itself a numismatic treasure of uncommon value; because, according to Procopius, ‘it was not lawful for the Persian Kings, or any other monarch of the Barbarians, to stamp their images on pieces of gold, whatever quantities of that metal they might possess; since, money of such a description was not used in the commercial dealings even of the Barbarians themselves.’ The reader must determine, whether the discovery of a single medal should invalidate the evidence of Procopius. I know not of any other exception to the general rule; and even this may perhaps have been stricken as a proof-piece, and never intended for general

general circulation," p. 10, 11. On the above, I would beg leave to observe, that, if this medal do not entirely invalidate the testimony of Procopius, it serves, at least, to shew how little regard was paid by the barbarous sovereigns who, at that time, were gradually shaking off the Roman yoke, to the haughty mandates of the Emperor of Constantinople. Procopius had indeed, a little before, hinted at something like a permission on the part of Justinian to the French Kings to coin money from the gold-mines in Gaul, not with the image and superscription of the Roman Emperor, as had been the custom, but with their own images; it is very probable, however, that the victorious Franks would assume this privilege without much regard to the Emperor's pleasure. Much about this period also, the Visi-Gothic Kings of Spain were striking gold money with their own portraits (if such rude features may be called so); though it certainly does not appear that any of the Gothic Kings in Italy had ever assumed the like privilege of striking gold-money. The general veracity of Procopius, as an historian, is not, I believe, impeachable; and the curious information which he has given on the usual practice of putting the effigies of the Roman Emperors on the coin struck in Gaul, throws some light on the multitudes of Roman coins bearing the names of the mints of Arles and Lyons, and perhaps other places in that province of the empire. Many really Barbaric coins likewise, carrying the rude imitation of a Roman mintage, with illegible letters, are also thus accounted for; and these may have been fabricated in remote and obscure parts, where the currency of Roman money would be essential, but where regard to workmanship would be altogether unnecessary. D.

Ox. 8, 1801.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**UDI alteram partem has been an old and approved maxim. I adopt it as a sort of text for what I am going to say relative to a very undeserved expression made use of in your last Magazine by a *Pedestrian Traveller*. He says he visited the grounds of Wardour, *because they were untaxed*.

Now, if he had given himself a moment's consideration respecting the situation of those who, without any benefit to themselves, or from any obligations to

the public, allow their houses and grounds to be shewn to tourists, he would not perhaps have hazarded such an injurious slur on them.

You are perhaps ignorant of the curse of having a fine improved place near to any large manufacturing town. I feel it, and from that cause may have been sore at reading such an undeserved expression. My house and grounds are open at all times to the curious; but a small gratuity is always expected to the housekeeper and gardener; and this I have allowed because it would keep off the multitude. However, such serious consequences have happened, on Sundays in particular, that I shall be forced to sell my place, or shut my doors. Why, Sir, I have had my servants ill-treated by drunken workmen, and ladies insulted, in so much, that in the cool of the evenings they dare not enjoy the pleasures of my walks. My case is not singular; for I have a friend who has a very beautiful place at a much greater distance than I am at from the metropolis. His fortune is moderate, but his place so beautiful as to attract crowds of admirers. The servants are ordered to accept never more than five shillings, let the company be ever so numerous; and yet this sum, moderate as it may appear, has not made him escape censures, alas how undeserved! for, during six months of the year, his servants are more occupied with shewing strangers his house and walks than with their own business.

I really think when such sacrifices are made to the public, that the public ought to be more grateful for them.

Sept. 1801.

I am, Sir,  
Your's, &c. A. Z.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N the last Number of your Magazine, one of your Correspondents expresses a conviction that the Bank-directors have not merited the blame imputed to them by Mr. Allardyce, and undertakes to suggest to that gentleman the ground of his mistake, without shewing what this mistake is, or that he has fallen into *any error* on the subject. It is not because private bankers make a greater profit than Mr. Allardyce contends the dividend to the Bank-proprietors should be increased, but because he shews from the most authentic information respecting the Bank, which has been made public, that the income of the Company is fully adequate to a considerable increase of the dividend. In the first



first address to the proprietors, the different sources of the Bank's income are enumerated, and upon a moderate estimate of the produce of such branches as are not precisely known, the total amounts to 1,435,104l.; from this sum is to be deducted 814,968l. for the dividend on the Bank capital, and there remains 620,136l. a sum much greater than all the expences of the institution, including the income-tax, can possibly amount to, and consequently there must be a very considerable annual surplus, which the proprietors, if they think proper, have an undoubted right to require should be applied in increasing their dividend. Your Correspondent does not deny that there exists such an annual surplus; he does not deny the right of the proprietors to such an increase of dividend as the surplus would afford; but he brings forward a singular statement to shew that the whole disposeable capital of the Bank does not exceed 2,500,000l.; If this is really the case, how is it possible for them to make the usual advance of 2,750,000l. on the annual taxes, besides very considerable temporary advances on exchequer-bills, or even to take in the omnium of a large loan in addition to their mercantile-discounts.

To the interest of this disposeable capital of 2,500,000l. your Correspondent adds, "profits stated above 1,150,000l." and thus makes the total income of the Bank 1,275,000l. I cannot discover the least traces of the sum of 1,150,000l. in any other part of the letter, which certainly contains no explanation how this sum arises; such an account is surely very improperly set in opposition to the distinct and intelligible statement of Mr. Allardyce.

The sum paid by the Bank for income-tax is stated at 127,500l.; but, if it is properly computed, it will be found that it cannot exceed 50,000l.; I have good reason to believe that it is somewhat below this sum.

We are told, that "probably one-third part of the capital originally subscribed by the Bank-proprietors, would be sufficient to carry on their business to its present extent." The capital that has been subscribed by the Bank Proprietors is 11,642,400l. consequently the Company have two-thirds of this sum, or 7,761,600l. more than they have occasion for; but the next paragraph informs us, that the only real efficient capital which the Bank possesses is the hoarded surplus of their income; and, that if this accumulation were to be divided among the proprietors, their

annual dividend would be diminished, and the business of the Company could not be conducted with facility or security.

In 1799, the Bank divided 1,164,240l. loyalty five per cents. among the proprietors, and in the present year a similar division has been made of 582,120l. navy five per cents. If the Company prefer this mode to an increase of the regular dividend, it is not liable to any material objection; but that the profits of the institution considerably exceed the present dividend of seven per cent. and that the proprietors have a right to require a participation of such profits, has been fully shewn by Mr. Allardyce, and certainly has not been disproved by your Correspondent.

O<sup>r</sup>. 12, 1801.

J. J. G.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine*

SIR,

I Shall be much obliged to any of your Correspondents to inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, who was the author of a curious and very entertaining book, published by Doddsley in the year 1751, intitled "The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins, a Cornish Man, &c." said to be written "by R. S. a Passenger in the Hecstor." with such other particulars of his life and writings as may be thought generally interesting.

O<sup>r</sup>. 5, 1801.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

CURIOSUS.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Ought a SPIRIT of ENQUIRY to be encouraged among the COMMON PEOPLE?*

I N my opinion, the most unpropitious title that a paper can make choice of, under the genius of the present day, is that of the Enquirer. With a great majority of literary men, enquiry is at present a term, if not altogether synonymous with, at least that favours of, innovation; and nothing therefore can be more unpopular among the aristocracy of the learned, so closely allied with the persons and principles of the political aristocracy, as any title symptomatic of that inquietude, which wishes to agitate the established order of things, either in the literary or political world. Guarded as political-enquiry is from vulgar inspection, by silence and mystery, somewhat like a locked-up chamber in an ancient castle, which, as the report goes among us menials, is haunted by the spirit of our fathers in arms, the perturbed spirit of the British Constitution,

tion, there is, even among the other apartments, though not closed with such dreadful secrecy, a dispiriting gloom reigning through the whole mansion of mind, which tends to repress enquiry, and chills curiosity into silence.

At first view, it might be supposed that the spirit of enquiry being so completely laid at rest in one department of knowledge, the search after unknown truth would be invigorated in other branches; but experience proves an emulative principle to be, in every art and science, the true excitement of excellence, and nothing deadens this so much as a restraint on the liberty of speaking our thoughts and laying open our sentiments. A principle may exercise a tyranny as well as a person, and the *ipse dixit* of Aristotle was as despotic and mortal to the mind, as those reigns of terror, where all the freedom left was a choice in death. "*Liberum ei mortis arbitrium permittit.*"

The truth is, that, even among the learned world, enquiry becomes less popular, when it is not only discouraged, but dreaded, among the vulgar. "Keep henceforth (said one of the tyrants of Athens to Socrates); keep at a proper distance from the carpenters, smiths, and shoemakers, and let us no more have your examples from among them." When this maxim of government is put into action, learned men, who in general are timid men, adopt an obedience to the rule, and a fear of innovation seems to spread through every region of the mind. "*Populare nunc nihil tam est, quam odium popularium.*"

I have a strong suspicion, that, when the priesthood wished to secure to themselves the choicest fruit in the garden, they contrived a terrible tale about the mortality of the Tree of Knowledge, of which the alphabet may be called the leaves; and the Pagan priesthood, with a similar wish of making Paradise a privileged place, spread a similar report of the Dragon which guarded the golden apples of the Garden of the Hesperides.

Aureaque Hesperidum fervans fulgentia mala,

Asper, acerba tuens, immani corpore serpens

Arboris amplexus stirpem.

This was the doctrine of those who wished, in the pride of philosophy, to cover knowledge with religious mystery, the better to secrete it from the bulk of mankind; and the seditious spirit of research and discovery is at present equally discountenanced

by the ministers of the state and of the church, not from the pride of philosophy, but the interest of their respective orders.

In Ireland, for example, the general diffusion of knowledge and civility has been effectually repulsed by the Act of Union, which has locked up the printing press in that country. The progress of improvement depended upon cheap editions of the best publications which issued from the Irish press; and a lucrative trade was carried on by a large exportation of such editions, which was made to the United States of America; but, from the first of July, this branch of business will be annihilated by the establishment of copy-right. No *new* work will ever be printed in Ireland; for what author would be so absurd as to print his performance in Dublin rather than in London. In London, books are printed in so expensive a manner, that literature will be soon as effectually secluded from the common people as before the art of printing was invented, when works were laboriously written on vellum, and reposed in monasteries, or chained down in college-libraries.

It was a happy revolution (similar to the one that diminished the power, by dividing the property, of the proud feudal Barons), which reduced to a portable and popular size the German folio, and the Scotch quarto, the haughty aristocracy of literature, that built their systems (as the chieftains did their castles), entrenched in terms of art, and rendered inaccessible to the vulgar understanding. But the price of publications, as they at present issue forth, with every embellishment that can recommend them to the eye of the reader, has operated as a counter-revolution in the commonwealth of letters, and again introduced the misfortune of a manuscript age.

America will vindicate the genuine character of the press, its publicity: the public will, its guide; the public good, its end. The consequence of the abolition of printing in Ireland, will be the speedy establishment of an American press, which may supply this part of Europe with cheap publications, at least until the Imperial Legislature thinks proper to prohibit an importation of such a nature. The legislature of the state of New Hampshire has passed thirty acts, of which fifteen were for incorporating library-societies in different towns of that state;—so little is it thought that a general passion for literature and study forms, on that continent, any obstacle to the speed of the plough, or the progress of commerce. In Ireland



Ireland, the provincial-government is directing roads to be made into some of the mountainous and savage districts of the island; but, as for any performance of promises to cultivate or civilize by education the long-neglected waste of the public mind—O! if knowledge be the wing wherewith men fly to heaven, with what ostrich-wings have the rulers of this country been furnished!

They have degraded the character of the press by methods unknown in any other nation. Instead of the public prints being, as they ought to be, a palæstra for the exercise of literary talent, and the wrestle of rival minds, they are turned into a sickly pestilential pool, which extinguishes every spark of literature, and the great instrument of freedom is immersed in the very cloaca of the city. I know not how any dignified government can give countenance and sanction to such papers, except under the same pretence that the Popes are said to give their licence to brothels, and an Emperor drew a tax from ordure.

As the Maratism of politics poisoned the virtue of the Parisian Revolution; so it is the contagious effluvia of corrupted minds, such as penned the History of the late Irish rebellion, which may be called the Maratism of loyalty, and which prepares us for the extinction of the press, by polluting it with the virus of personal scandal. Habit indeed may, in some measure, fortify us from such infection, and (after washing our hands) we may take up, without harm, some of the journals of the day; but, notwithstanding, the fair and free character of the Irish press is injured, just as the town of Philadelphia suffers from the dirt of the docks, and the filth of the common sewers. The style of the public-papers has its influence upon the manners of the country, and is again influenced by those manners. They copy that tone of conversation too common among men of high station, which mixes a coarse contempt of decency with the blackguardism of the bar, and banishes from the lesser intercourses of life that gentlemanship which is equally the duty of democrat and aristocrat. I know no character so complete and consistent as a person uniting the principles of republicanism with the manners of refined aristocracy.

I have ever liked the principles better than the persons of democrats, their political maxims better than their private and personal manners;—and were I to judge of the doctrine *merely* from the dis-

ciples—of the mind from the manners, which are nothing else than mind at the surface, I should be led to conclude that the extremes of political character are apt to assimilate, and that democracy is for the most part nothing but aristocracy in a shabby coat. I see the same insufferable pride and fatal self-confidence in both parties, and I say with the immortal Montesquieu, “As distant as heaven is from the earth, so is the true spirit of equality from that of extreme equality.” O sacred names of Liberty, Justice, our Country, Concord, Peace!—I see them written on the standard of Democracy; but in the manners of the men that march under these banners, I find aristocratic self-sufficiency—aristocratic and exclusive party-spirit—aristocratic demeanour to menials—aristocratic neglect, not to say contempt, of the household virtues, which, if not essential to the grand public virtues, are at least their most amiable accompaniment, and perhaps their best and surest guarantee.

There is a ferociousness of spirit among the great vulgar as well as the small, which equally actuates the loyalist and the revolutionist, which has much more of personal vengeance in its nature, than any public feeling, and which arising from a partial view of things, both as to the causes and the remedies of national evils, is to be mitigated not by the preamble of an Act of Parliament, but by an encouragement to the spirit of inquiry, which would insensibly tame the violence of our passions by enabling us to see things as they really are. We want the means of exciting *great* passions. We have lost our country. It is the ascendancy of little personal passions which are the effect of bigotry in the common people, of a domineering habit in the upper classes, and of gross ignorance in both, fostered by a partiality in the legislature, and a strong aversion in the Catholic clergy to yield up to their laity the free exercise and enlarged cultivation of their own reason; it is to these causes we are to attribute rebellious dispositions, and the barbarities that were, will be, and must be, consequent upon inveterate party and religious animosities. Education is the harp of Orpheus, which gradually mollifies the ferociousness of uncivilized nature, and tames the tigers of the human breast. If the priests take and keep possession of the reason of mankind, I say they are responsible for the fatal effects of their passions. I will allow that the sacerdotal influence in early stages of society

society may be a necessary supplement to the defects of law and order, and if we are to be always brutes and savages, a hierarchy, or a control like that of the Jesuits in Paraguay, is the most desirable kind of government: but it is impossible in the present situation of the world to incarcerate a whole people. Were I to ask whether roads and canals be useful in a country, a smile would be the answer to the question: but it is, it seems, a serious question in the eyes of church and state, whether the common people should receive the knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, which, like high roads, and internal navigation in the cultivation of the soil, serve to create and communicate social inclinations—to bring capacities into action—and to reclaim the savage nature into an immediate and marketable value. Were it the disposition of government to grant as much money as is annually voted to maintain the beggars of the metropolis, in order to make a proper establishment of parochial schools throughout Ireland, and particularly in the south and west, even this would at least soften and civilize the rising generation; and whenever I see the smallest progress made in any system of national education, common both to catholic and protestant, I shall then begin to think this Legislative Union of the two countries not made merely for military and financial purposes, but for the love of the people, the union of the different orders of the state, the prospects of peace, and the prevention of rebellion.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**D**R. HAGER's derivation of the word pyramid, in p. 185, of your last Number, is too elaborate to flash conviction on his readers. It would be very unsatisfactory to deduce an Egyptian word from Greek radicals, as Dr. Hager has observed of *pur*, fire; and *pyros*, wheat: but is there any greater satisfaction in seeking a name for one of the wonders of Egypt, either in Arabia, Syria, or Chaldea?

Dr. Hager rejects the derivation of pyramid from *piromi*, on account of the iota, without considering the careless mode in which all Greek writers express in their characters the words of other nations. Thus, according to their manner of spelling, Kholrou, the Persian monarch, (Cyrus) is Kôuros; Ardshir is Artaxerxes; Baal is Belus; Addir-dag is Atergatis; Ashur is Assyria; Ashdod is Azotus; Japha is Joppé; Hophra is Apries.

It cannot be doubted that the word Pharaoh, or, as some express it in our letters, Peroeh, of Josephus has the same designation as the Pirôm of Herodotus, or Peirom of Synesius. Josephus (Ant. Jud. viii. 6.) says "The title of Pharaoh was applied to the kings of Egypt from Menes to the time of Solomon, but not long afterward." According to Herodotus, (Euterpe) there were in a spacious temple at Thebes "colossal statues of the mortal\* princes of Egypt, and their cotemporary high-priests; and that the priests informed him, "each of those colossal figures was a Pirômis, descended from a Pyrômis, to the number of 341." The bishop of Cyrene (Treatise on Providence) observes, "the father of Osiris and Typhon was at the same time a king, a priest, and a philosopher. The Egyptian histories also rank him among the gods: for the Egyptians are disposed to believe that many divinities reigned in succession before their country was governed by men, and before their kings were reckoned in a genealogical series by Peirom after Peirom." Synesius, in declining this word, makes the genitive case of it Peiromidos.

It is now generally understood that the pyramids were royal burying-places and monuments: would it not therefore be better, without paying much attention to the Grecian mode of writing foreign words, to pursue the general analogy, according to which the names of many antient cities, temples, and monuments, are derived from their founders; and rest satisfied that those immense structures, the pyramids, were so denominated as being the works of the old Egyptian kings who were called Pharaoh's, Piromis or Piromides? If it be asked what is the meaning of the word *Pirom*, Herodotus informs us that in the Egyptian language it expresses "dignity and worth."

*Bloomsbury-square,*

W.

*Oct. 20, 1801.*

P. S. The Greek word *Obeliskos* literally signifies "like a spit," and so clearly marks the thing to which it is applied, that we need not surely go farther in search of a derivation. Should Dr. Hager still insist upon it that Bel is the radical of *obelos*, and that Belus taught his friends the use of the spit, perhaps neither you, nor I, Mr. Editor, will make an objection; but think ourselves obliged to the old sage for his invention.

\* Herod. and Diod. Sicul. li. c. 3. give the statement made by the Egyptian hierophants, that their country was governed for 18000 years by gods and heroes, before any man became their king.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. WALKER has, I think, clearly proved Thomson's obligations to the *Sophonisba* of Trissino, *Hist. Mem. on Ital. Trag. Append. n. (i)*. Had it fallen within that gentleman's plan, he might have also shewn his obligations to Æschylus and Seneca. In his *Agamemnon*, he is abundantly indebted to both, particularly to the latter, whom he has servilely copied. His *Egistus* is as fatiguingly tedious as the *Egistus* of Seneca; but the ravings of his *Cassandra* do not exhibit any of those marks of divine inspiration, which, in the noble tragedy of Æschylus, occasionally raise the lovely prophetess above humanity. Instead of the fine, but irrelevant, description of a storm in Seneca's tragedy, Thomson has given us a description equally beautiful, and equally misplaced, of a desert island. Is it then to be wondered at, that this tragedy struggled with difficulty through the first night?

But, if Thomson had obligations to the continental stages, the stage of modern Italy is not less obliged to him. *Vide Hist. Mem. on Ital. Trag. p. 270, note (u)*. The tragedy of *Zelinda*, which gained the laurel-crown in Parma, 1772, is said to be a close imitation of *Tancred and Sigismunda*.

Having mentioned the laurel-crown, permit me to ask, whether the newly created King of Etruria be the Spanish Prince who instituted that noble mode of encouraging the exertions of the Italian Tragic-Muse?

If the tragedy of *Valsei, ossia l'Eroe Scozzese*, merits the praise bestowed on it in the work alluded to above, p. 270, 271, is it not extraordinary, that it has not found a translator amongst some of the men of genius who now adorn Scotland.

Can any of your Correspondents inform me, who was the author of an *Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch*, which appeared in 1784? Or, what was the fate of Huggin's Translation of *Dante*? What was his motive for destroying the printed copies of his translation of *Ariosto*?

Perth, Sept. 4, 1801.

Z. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading, the other day, Professor Richardson's very elegant and ingenious *Essay on the Character of Lear*, I was surprised to find, in the account of

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the assassination of Alessandro de' Medici, some extraordinary misrepresentations of historic facts, which could only be occasioned by the learned Professor's writing from memory. In order to afford Mr. Richardson an opportunity of correcting those errors in a future edition of his *Essay*, I shall take the liberty to state the facts to which I allude. "Lorenzo de' Medici wished to enjoy pre-eminence; but his brother Alexander, the reigning Prince, &c." Now Lorenzo, or Lorenzino de' Medici was the son of Pietro Francisco de' Medici and Maria Salviati; and Alexander was the supposed natural son of Lorenzo Duke of Urbino; they could not therefore be brothers—*Vide Mem. of the House of Medici, vol. ii. p. 176 and 413*. Yet our elegant Essayist falls again into the same error. Having mentioned Lorenzino's motive for the assassination, he proceeds, "Thus prompted, and thus unguarded, he perpetrates the death of his brother." He then adds, in a strain of glowing eloquence, "He feels his blood streaming; hears him groaning in the agonies of death; beholds him convulsed in the pangs of departing life: a new set of feelings arise; the delicate accomplished courtier, who could meditate atrocious injury, cannot, without being ashamed, witness the bloody object; he remains motionless; irresolute, appalled at the deed; and, in this state of amazement, neither prosecutes his design, nor thinks of escaping. Thus, without struggle or opposition, he is seized, and punished as he deserves." Now let us hear the Historian. "No sooner was the deed done (says Dr. Robertson) than, standing astonished, and struck with horror at its atrocity he forgot in a moment all the motives which induced him to commit it; and, instead of rousing the people to recover their liberty, by publishing the death of the tyrant—instead of taking any step towards opening his own way to the dignity now vacant, he locked the door of the apartment, and, like a man bereaved of reason and presence of mind, fled, with the utmost precipitation, out of the Florentine territories." *Reign of Ch. V. vol. ii. p. 94*. Instead of immediately meeting the punishment he deserved, it was nearly ten years after Alexander's murder, that he was assassinated, in his turn, at Venice, by two of the late Duke's guards. *Hist. of the House of Medici, vol. ii. p. 420*. Mr. Richardson has, I am sure, too much liberality of mind to expect I should offer an apology for the liberty I am taking with him; I shall therefore only add,

P P

add, that I am a warm admirer of his critical powers, and

A LOVER OF HISTORIC TRUTH.

London, Sept. 6, 1801.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON the western side of the island of Zante are two springs of bitumen, distant from each other about two hundred paces at most. They seem to take their rise eastward, and they communicate with the sea by the west. The mouths of these springs are nearly round, the larger being about twenty feet in diameter, the lesser between ten and twelve. Within is seen constantly boiling a perfectly liquid bitumen, of very strong odor. The surface of the bitumen is covered by a foot-depth of water, whose color at the spring-head nearly resembles that of coffee-liquor viewed in the sun. The water appears dormant, notwithstanding the boiling of the bitumen: and both the one and the other constantly remain cold, even in the hottest weather. That boiling increases in the summer, and is particularly remarkable during earthquakes. These two springs are considered as one of the causes why those convulsions of nature have not always produced such ravages in the island as there was good reason to apprehend. It is remarked, that the shocks are ever much more violent in this spot than in any other part of the country. If a person stamps with his foot on the ground near them, he feels the earth tremble to a considerable distance on every side. Frequently people hear from the springs a very loud subterraneous murmur, which sometimes continues during whole days.

There appears reason to believe, as several enlightened travellers have supposed, that the whole of this tract is actually undermined, and that these springs once formed a lake which was bounded by the circumjacent mountains, and which may have been gradually filled up with the soil thrown down from the eminences by the shocks of successive earthquakes. This opinion seems to derive support from a passage of Herodotus\*, who says, "I saw at Zacynthos† a lake from which bitumen issued in abundance. There are several of the kind: but the largest is seventy feet in circumference. The inhabitants fasten myrtle-branches to long poles, which they

use to extract the bitumen. It has a strong smell, and is superior in quality to that of Persia. The islanders dig a pit, into which they conduct the bitumen; and when they have collected a sufficient quantity, they put it into vessels. Whatever falls into this lake, passes under ground, and is afterward seen floating on the sea at the distance of four stadia."

In effect, nobody has ever been able to find any bottom to those springs; and every thing thrown into them, that was capable of swimming, has always been found afterward floating at sea. About the month of April they begin to fill with bitumen, so as even to overflow. It is then that the peasants collect it; in doing which, they pursue nearly the same process as their ancestors in the time of Herodotus. Instead of poles and myrtle-branches, they more conveniently use buckets. To the pit destined for the reception of the bitumen, they add a small channel to drain off the water, which runs down to the sea. After this, the bitumen is put into kegs or skins, each containing about a hundred and fifty pounds weight.

The water taken from these springs is limpid: that of the greater is very salt, and retains a strong scent of the bitumen: the water of the lesser is sweet, and has very little smell. It is used by the neighbouring peasants as a medicine, which often proves efficacious against the fevers to which they are subject. It facilitates digestion, and purges without fatiguing the frame. Employed in venereal complaints, it promotes copious urine and abundant perspiration. It dries up and cicatrises internal sores which are the consequence of that distemper. It has also been successfully used for the scurvy by English mariners visiting the isle in quest of the Corinth raisin. The Greeks use it for their common drink, even when in perfect health.

The Zantiots employ the bitumen from those springs, mixed with an equal quantity of tar, in the building and repairing of their barques. The bitumen, when dried in the sun, is extremely binding and tenacious. A convincing proof of this appears on the very spot where it is collected: the stones that form the circuit of the pit into which the peasants pour it, are so strongly cemented together by the bitumen dropped on them, that they may more easily be broken than separated. Such, no doubt, was the nature of the bitumen employed as a cement in the construction of the celebrated walls of Babylon.

\* Melpom.

† The ancient name of Zante.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
 "SEE," said the Mother of the Gracchi, to a Roman lady—she happened to be a lady of high distinction, of a patrician family: so indeed was Cornelia, but she had married a plebeian—The lady had called on Cornelia for the single purpose of dazzling her eyes, with the display of a diamond-necklace, which she had that morning received from her husband.—She was the childless wife of the Edile Lucretius Vespillo. Cornelia, at that time, had two boys. The necklace was now disclosed. Cornelia requested her guest to wait a while. The boys were sent for. They entered without bowing their heads—they ran to their mother—Tiberius took her by the hand; Caius clasped his arms around her neck. She pressed him to her heart: and, "See! (said the mother of the Gracchi) These are my jewels; this is my necklace." The lady put her's in the casket, and, with a sort of smile, hastily took leave. Cornelia remained at home.

Happy, or hapless, mother! which shall I call thee? Daughter of Scipio the first Africanus, and mother-in-law of Scipio the second Africanus, and better than both, as the first wish of thy heart is to be called mother of the Gracchi! But, of thy twelve children, nine have died in infancy, or early youth; and of those remaining, Tiberius shall be the buckler of the people, and thy Caius, now caressing thee, shall be the sword of the people—in vain—for the people will, in the last extremity, desert them. They shall be murdered by Romans—their mangled bodies shall float upon the Tiber. Hapless mother! I was about to say—but thy awful magnanimity, thy matron dignity, repress me. I still see thee happy; and when thou hearest of the sanctuaries in which thy darling sons were slain, I see thee exclaiming, with elevated arms—"They were tombs-worthy of the Gracchi!"

For what were these men slain? They were slain for attempting to preserve the genuine spirit of the constitution, and for wishing to make the happiness of the mass of the people a foundation for the safety of the state. Rome was split into two parties; parties which divide the world at this moment—the rich and the poor. All other distinctions are nominal: this alone is real. Strange as it ought to sound, the people were obliged to act as a party, and the commonwealth was a monopoly. The rich, by various means, got possession of

the lands destined by the constitution and the law for the support of the poor, and purchased by the sweat of blood. They were not only dispossessed of their property, but they were not even suffered to cultivate as labourers the ground they had held as proprietors. Slaves were preferred to citizens—aliens to natives.

Tiberius, one of the jewels of Cornelia, had then attained to manhood: and a man he was most pure in private life; ripe in the powers of his mind; fixed in the purposes of his heart; adorned with every virtue which nature in her bounty, and education in her care, could pour down on the head of humanity. "Antistia (said the president of the senate, on entering his house) I have just now promised our daughter Claudia in marriage."—"Why in such haste (said the alarmed mother) have you promised her to Tiberius Gracchus!" This young man had just returned from the siege of Numantia, where the great Scipio (accursed be such greatness!) had, with the help of 60,000 men, cooped-up and starved 4000 brave men, only for refusing to be slaves; for fighting in defence of their wives, their children, and their liberty; which in despair of maintaining, they set fire to their own houses, and every living creature dying by famine, fire, or the sword, left the victor of Numantia nothing to triumph over but a name. Scipio felt as a Roman—Tiberius as a man "Joyless triumph," said he to himself, "that can boast only of battles. He has acquired a name for destroying men who would die rather than be slaves. Be it my better ambition to emancipate slaves who wish to be men!"

He had crossed Hetruria. He had seen the fields without other husbandmen and labourers than aliens and slaves; with no affection for the republic; with no interest in its preservation; with no encouragement to have children; without means of educating them. He returned to Rome. He ascended the rostrum.

"The wild beasts of Italy," said he (he began in the high tone of strenuous liberty) "the wild beasts have, at least, the shelter of the den and the cave. The people who have exposed their lives in your defence are allowed nothing but the light and air. These are the gifts of the gods: on earth they have nothing. They wander up-and-down with their wives and little ones, without the comfort and consolation of a home. Our generals mock the soldiery. They exhort them before battle to fight for their sepulchres, and household-gods. Where are *they*? among all this

number of Romans, who has a domestic-altar? Who, at this hour, possesses the burial-place of his fathers? They live, they fight, they die, to maintain you and yours in superfluities that satiate; in luxuries that sicken; and the Roman people are styled Conquerors of the Globe, in which they have not a single foot of ground, except that which they stand on in the day of battle.

"I wish to revive those regulations, which may, at one stroke, destroy indigence and ambition—on the one part, the power of corrupting, on the other, the inclination to be corrupted. I wish to crush the heads of that monstrous aristocracy, which, sooner or later, will conduct us to monarchical despotism. It is an equalized distribution of lands which raises a nation to power, and gives strength to its armies. Every individual has then an interest in the defence of his country. The avarice of some, and the profusion of others, have made our country the property of a few. Our soldiers are therefore few. Our citizens are few. The slaves, and artificers of luxury to the new proprietors occupy the whole: a cowardly and abject population, corrupted by a luxurious city, corrupted by the arts they profess; without any country; with little to keep, and little to lose. I do not wish to make the poor rich, but to strengthen the republic by an increase of useful members. I wish not an equality, but an equability of property, that the laws should not conspire with the wealthy against the weak, but should tend, in an opposite direction, to counterbalance inordinate wealth, to promote the circulation of happiness through the whole community; to put a staff into the hand of indigence, which may support it under the burthen. If property be in itself power, why add to it the power of government? A republic for the rich! A country for the edile, the quaestor, the knights, the senators, the consuls! Liberty for the civil mercenary! for as such I account these fingering artists, and these hireling labourers of the land. The milk of our common mother is bitter in their mouths. We are become aliens in our own country. He who has not a portion of land can scarcely be said to have a country. Sweet is the possession of the least spot of cultivable ground. Sweet to say: There is a fixed fortune for my family. I planted those trees; I trained up those vines. There, in that hallowed spot is the burial place of my fathers; there shall I one day repose by their side. He it is, the cultivator of his own ground, who is

tyed to his country by the heart-strings, who is always willing as able to defend it, and who alone can maintain you all in pecuniary opulence, by the superfluity of his solid and substantial wealth. Those miserable artisans, those heart-broken hirelings, are men, and as such I pity them; their fate I deplore; but Romans I cannot call them. Their morals are to sell themselves to the highest bidder. Their health is poisoned by confinement, or excessive and irregular labour. Their happiness is precarious and fortuitous. Their touch contaminates, and their suffrage is infamy.

"I demand the enforcement of the Licinian-law, limiting to five hundred acres the proprietor of the conquered lands. I demand this for the sake of the rich as well as the poor; for the honour, stability, and true interest of the republic; and (why should I conceal it?) for my own glory. Octavius, my colleague and friend, you are a wealthy man. You are a proprietor of these lands, and you therefore resist my purpose. Will you accept of my personal fortune (would it were on this account larger) as a compensation for what you may lose by the execution of the law? Believe me, you travel by a clandestine road to power. I wish to travel the high road with my equals. Virtue is the strength, as well as glory, of manhood. It is the conquering and unconquerable genius of the Roman Republic."

The faction of the rich behaved like the wife of Vespillo. Calumny began to distil her poison (for such is the lot of those who dare be singularly good). "'Tis envy of Scipio;" said one: "'Tis his mother's ambition," said another. "He is a disturber of the public peace," said Nafica. "He is seditious (whispered Cicero); for he has rebelled from the party of the senate."—Cicero, that fine genius! that common soul! always agitated about himself, and who would save the republic, that he might boast of the action. "Let us assassinate his character!" said those of high distinction. "Let us assassinate himself!" cried their hirelings. He carried a dagger under his robe, but the shining point was exposed to view, and seemed to say—Let me die in honourable defence, not by the treachery of an assassin.

He persevered in the cause of patriotism with unabating ardour. He got a law passed for lessening the number of years that soldiers were obliged to serve; another law for establishing the last appeal to the people; another law for dividing the judicial power between the knights and the senate,



senate, which before was judge in its own cause. In fine, he desired the tribuneship a second year, to ratify these laws, and put them in action.

On the day of election he was about to repair to the capitol. Unlucky omens were reported. He had embarked in the cause of his country. Cornelia trembled, and was silent. He hastened to the assembly. The people burst into shouts of applause. One of his friends rushed through the crowd—"The senators have conspired to murder you"—"Then gird up your gowns, and stand on your defence as well as unarmed men can,"—"People (cries he) your defenders are in danger. This head is in danger"—and he touched it with his hand. The people fled. "He demands a crown," said an informer, and hurried with the news to the senate. Nafica, a great land-holder, and proprietor of men, flaming with wrath, cries, "Let those who regard the republic, and the public-peace, follow me." The senate, their clients, and slaves, armed with clubs, ran furiously to the capitol. They broke through the pusillanimous populace (they were not a people), slew three hundred, and murdered Tiberius.

The senate of Rome first spilled the blood of the Roman people—first had recourse to arms and slaughter, and assassinated, before the Temple of Jupiter, a magistrate whom the law had declared sacred and inviolable. The dead body of Tiberius Gracchus was thrown into the Tiber. The people beheld it. The wife of the Edile Lucretius Vespillo passed by—"Lo! (she said) one of the jewels of Cornelia."

Cornelia had still another—it was Caius.  
F. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH of a JOURNEY from COPENHAGEN to HAMBURG, &c.

(Concluded from page 208.)

THE *free*\* imperial city of Hamburg is divided into the Old and the New Town; the situation of the former is on low ground, but that of the latter is rather elevated. The fortifications, which envelope the city, are good; but the works are not what an engineer would call very strong: there are generally one

hundred cannon, of large calibre, mounted; these are fine brass pieces, and, with about four hundred more in the arsenal, would, with a well-disciplined garrison, make a formidable defence against an enemy; but, for obvious reasons, there would be great danger in admitting a *well-disciplined garrison* into Hamburg, and without it, nothing effectual could be done. The ramparts, which are planted with rows of trees, are very broad, and have good roads for carriages and foot-passengers, where any person is at liberty to ride or walk; they extend round the city, and are in circumference about five miles. The number of gates\* is six; they are called as follow: 1st. The *Altona-thor*, so called because it leads to that town, from which it is distant about one mile and a half; the *Dam-thor*; the *Diech*-(Ang. Dyke) *thor*, and the *Stein-thor*, each of which leads to different parts of the country; these are the principal gates: the remaining two are smaller ones, of little consequence: they are called the *Brock*-(Ang. Brook) *thor*, which is scarcely ever used but in the winter, when sledges are in use; and the *Sand-thor*, by which the masters, &c. of vessels lying in the harbour go out in the evening to their ships.

This city, situated chiefly on the river Elbe, and partly on the Alster and the Bille, is seventy miles from the sea. The Old Town is intersected by canals, over which there are a great number of bridges. Many of the streets are broad and handsome: the best are the *Admiralty-strasse* (i. e. street), the *Neuenwall-strasse*, the *Rödings-markt*, and the *Grossen-bläichen*. The *Rödings-markt* is a broad street; it has a canal in the middle, with cranes fixed on each side, for the purpose of landing the goods, which are brought up in small craft from the ships lying in the harbour; by which means the goods are landed at the merchant's door, which is very convenient in a place where so much trade is carried on as in Hamburg. The description of the *Rödings-markt* will serve for that of most of the large streets in the Old Town. The houses of the principal inhabitants are built of brick; they are six or seven stories high, and very large, but not commodious, a principal part of them being occupied by halls and staircases. They are sometimes furnished in an elegant style, but not frequently; for, though the furniture is always costly, yet little taste is generally shewn in the selec-

\* Is it not a Solecism to call that city *free*, the freedom of which is liable, at any time, to be violated with impunity by its neighbours on either side?

\* Dytch *Tbörer*, singular *Tbor*, pronounced *Dere*,

tion and appropriation of it. Trees are planted in the large streets; for the Hamburgers, like the Dutch, are fond of the *rus in urbe*; still the latter have the advantage, as their houses are painted light green, or other colours pleasing to the eye, which give them a light and airy appearance, beside which, they keep them perfectly clean and neat on the outside, which is not always the case in this city. The inhabitants of the Old Town are subject to one inconvenience in the winter, when the wind blows strong from the westward; at that time, their cellars (warehouses under ground) are often filled with water, which does great damage to the goods contained in them. On this occasion, if it happens in the night, the inhabitants are warned of the overflow of the river by the firing of cannon, at which signal, those who sleep in the cellars make their escape, else many would be drowned in their beds, which has frequently happened. The pavement is of small flint-stones, which are very disagreeable to the foot-passenger; and, there being no distinction between the foot-path and the carriage-road, the unfortunate pedestrian is subject to many interruptions, and, what is worse, is often in danger of being seriously hurt: if he be not lucky enough to press himself behind one of the small stone-posts, with which the fronts of the houses are ornamented, he will stand a chance of being much annoyed, as the coachmen drive through the streets with great impetuosity, and make a point, if possible, of distressing every person on foot.

None of the churches, or other public buildings, in this city, are sufficiently striking with respect to their architecture, or their inside ornaments, to demand a particular description. The church called the Grossen St. Michel (*Ang.* Great St. Michael), is the handsomest; its steeple is very high, and it is built in an airy situation, on high ground, in the New Town: besides this, St. Peter's, St. Catherine's, St. Nicholas's, St. James's, and the Dome Church, are all handsome buildings. In other parts of Germany, the Dome Church is the cathedral, but here it belongs to the Hanoverians; in it a fair is held every year about Christmas. Neither the Calvinists, nor the Roman Catholics, are allowed churches, nor are the Jews permitted to have a synagogue, no religion being tolerated by the government but Lutheranism. The English are indeed allowed a meeting-house, which is called the English house: the want of a church, or place of worship, would be no obstacle to their

residing at Hamburg, as they appear to be sufficiently aware that they "cannot serve both God and Mammon;" they would therefore content themselves with knowing that they have at least *one* object of worship, and that the *one* which is productive of the most personal advantage to themselves. The Senate-house, the Bank, and the Exchange, are situated near each other, almost in the centre of the city; the two former are of ancient-architecture; the latter is partly covered by a range of warehouses, under which the merchants crowd together in wet-weather. But the building most worthy the attention of the man of benevolence is the Orphan-house: this is a spacious square brick-building, situated in the *Admiralty-strasse*, in the New Town; by this public institution, which appears to be extremely well conducted, a great number of orphans of both sexes are educated and provided for, and, when of a proper age, put out to trade or service. There are about six hundred children constantly resident in this house.

This city has two theatres, the one German, the other French; they are both well attended, and the performances are above mediocrity; on the latter stage, *Madame-Chevalier* is the principal actresses.

The number of hotels, taverns, coffee-houses, and *restorateurs*, is great. Strangers, whose stay is intended to be but short, are better accommodated at a hotel, than at private lodgings; but then the expence, as in other large cities, is in proportion\*. The coffee-houses are numerously attended by the merchants about noon, who at this time generally take a cup of coffee, a glass of liquor, or *ein schnapst*, and smoke a pipe till 'change-time, which is at two o'clock. These houses have generally one or two billiard-tables, as the Germans and French are very fond of this game: but

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\* One piece of advice it may be necessary to give the *unexperienced* English traveller (though we seldom meet with an English traveller, who will himself answer to this description): that is, never to go to any tavern, hotel, or coffee-house, in a foreign country, which is kept by one of his own countrymen; should he not feel himself inclined to take my advice *à priori*, he will find perhaps, *to his cost*, that even experience itself may, sometimes, be bought too dear.

† This is a vulgarism for a glass of French brandy, better elucidated by referring to a significant expression of the lower class of people in London, who call a glass of gin a *flash of lightning*.



few respectable merchants are seen at them in the middle of the day.

Besides the usual walk on the ramparts, there is the *Jun fern Steig* (Ang. the Young Maidens' Walk), which is planted with trees, and on one side has a handsome row of houses; it is situated nearly at one extremity of the city, on a fine piece of water, called the Inner Alster, which is here very broad, and forms a reservoir: this walk runs up towards that part of the ramparts in which is the *Dam-thor*; the English call it the Ladies-walk. It is very much frequented by the younger part of the *beau-monde*, and is, in fine weather, really a pleasant *promenade*. There are several tea-drinking houses in the neighbourhood of the city, which are resorted to in summer every Sunday evening, by the trades people and their families; dancing is allowed at these houses, and this amusement is the principal one of this class of people: I wish it were in my power to say, that the amusements of the higher classes are as innocent—but of these I shall presently have occasion to speak.

The markets in Hamburg are well supplied with butcher's meat, poultry, butter, eggs, and vegetables, and in summer with fish, which, particularly turbot, may then be bought very cheap. Beef and mutton are nearly as good as in England, but veal and pork are very inferior; meat is sold by the pound, which is about seventeen ounces English (100 Hamburg pounds weighing 107 English pounds nearly). The price of meat, and of provisions in general, except fish, was always high; but since this has been so much the resort of the emigrants from France, every article of this kind has become exorbitantly dear. The bread, both white and brown, or rather black, is unadulterated; the Germans almost without exception prefer the latter; the white bread is mostly eaten by the French and English. Fruit is not plentiful, except strawberries and cherries; the apples used here are scarce, this fruit being chiefly imported from France. In Altona, all the necessaries of life are much cheaper than they are here.

This city is not particularly distinguished for its manufactories, except for that of refined sugar, in which the Hamburgers certainly excel: there are a great number of sugar-houses, and the sugar-bakers' journeymen are estimated at seven or eight thousand. There are several breweries; the beer is light and good for present use, but it will not keep.

The great commerce of this city is so well known that it needs no description,

I shall therefore only make a remark on the character of those through whose hands it passes. The minds of every class of men, and of almost every individual of the different classes, from the burgomaster to the lowest barrow-man, seem to be absorbed in gain. The old maxim of "*Get money*" &c. appears here to be completely exemplified, and the proviso of "*Get it honestly, if you can,*" is seldom brought to their recollection; for the association of their ideas is such, that it generally leads them to the *end*, without allowing them to be very scrupulous about the *means* by which it may be attained. In fact, (as has been well observed), "body and soul, muscles and heart, are equally shrivelled up by a thirst of gain, and the character of the *man* seems to be completely lost in that of the *Hamburger*."\*

If my information be correct, the executive and legislative government of this city is composed of a prætor, four burgomasters, four syndics, twenty-four burghers, and four secretaries, but the latter are only recorders of the acts of government. All the offices, except that of the prætor, are for life: he is chosen yearly; his office is nearly similar to that of the Lord Mayor of London. Of the twenty-four burghers or senators, twelve are graduates, and twelve are merchants—*Dytch Kaufmanns*; this title, which would be treated with the greatest contempt only twenty miles from Hamburg, is here one of the highest that a man can have†.

The inhabitants are reckoned at 140,000, but this number fluctuates; before the French Revolution, it did not exceed 100,000: since that period, crowds of emigrants have fixed their abode here, and the commerce of the city has been extended to an unparalleled degree. One cause which operates in favour of the population of Hamburg is the ease with which a foreigner may be made a burgher:

\* See Mary Wollstonecraft's admirable "Letters written during a short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark."

† In Germany, and in the northern parts of the Continent, every man, whatever his situation may be, has a title prefixed to his name, the respectable appellation of *gentleman*, so much used (and sometimes so much abused) in England, is here unknown. Every man is here the *Baron* —, the *Professeur* —, the *Agent* —, the *Kaufmann* —, the *Advocat* —, &c. &c. and if his title be not known, S. T. (*Salva Titula*) is prefixed to the address of a letter, &c. This latter mode is chiefly used in Denmark and Sweden.

for this purpose, it is only requisite to appear at the Senate-house on a public-day, and then take the oaths to the city; a person then becomes a citizen of Hamburg without any further trouble, except that of paying the fees, which amount to about 200 current marks (i. e. 15l. sterling). It is absolutely necessary that a person who intends to trade should become a citizen, as he cannot carry on any business in his own name (except for a short time) till he be such. On a burgher's quitting Hamburg, he is obliged to leave one-tenth of his property in the city. Great numbers of adventurers, both Scotch and English, are daily made burghers of this city; and it is not being too severe to say, that, with some few exceptions, they do little credit to the countries which claim their nativity. Hamburg swarms with Jews, particularly the New Town; in the Old Town, their residence is generally in or about the *Drinkwall strasse* and the *Altenwall-strasse*. The character generally attributed to the Jews in other countries, that of low cunning, is not particularly confined to this race of people here—I doubt whether most of the Hamburgers do not possess every characteristic attributed (often erroneously) to the persecuted Jew, without having, like him, the plea of necessity to urge in their excuse, and without his inoffensiveness of manners to palliate their conduct.

The police of this city is good; and a robbery attended with any atrocities is seldom heard of. The system of *espionage* is here carried to a great extent; but, on this subject, perhaps the less that is said the better! Four newspapers are published daily, the principal of which are the *Hamburg Correspondenten*, and the *Gazette d'Hamburg*; but none of them, except the former, can be depended on for authenticity of intelligence. There is a public-library here, called the *Harmonie*, on an extensive scale; but literature meets with little encouragement. I had almost forgot to mention, as it is so common that it does not strike the attention of a person accustomed to German manners, that high and low, rich and poor, in every city, town, and village, are always smoking: the pipe is hardly ever out of their mouth, except when they are asleep; they sometimes smoke in bed at night, and often before they rise in the morning.

Next to commerce, the delight of the Hamburgers, particularly of the higher classes, is in grand entertainments, which continue a long time, and at which they make an ostentatious display of wealth and

luxury: at these times, card-playing is always introduced: *l'ombre* and whist are the games generally played, at which they bet high, and often large sums of money are lost and won; in this they are imitated by the middling class of merchants, who, in all that is licentious, tread close at the heels of those above them. Since the French have been here, *rouge et noir* tables and pharo banks have shewn themselves; but these species of gambling are discountenanced by the magistrates. The manners of the emigrants here, many of whom are of the *ci-devant* French *noblesse*, are a striking contrast to those of the money-getting Hamburger. To conclude, in Hamburg there is as much sensuality, as much gross debauchery, and as small a portion of *true happiness*, as is to be found in any part of the world. Let the philosopher speculate upon this, my province is only to describe the effects which are produced by wealth, on men of uncultivated minds and uncontrolled desires.

If it is thought that I have been harsh in the above Sketch of the Hamburgers, I beg it may be recollected, that I disclaim all *personality* in my narrative; that I have spoken *generally*; and, that I believe, in the city of Hamburg there will be found many exceptions to the characters which I have delineated.

After crossing the Elbe, you arrive at Haaburg, a small town in Hanover. The journey to Cuxhaven is performed in a coach or an open carriage, according to the inclination of the traveller\*—the distance is seventy miles—and for a coach and two horses the expence is about 30 specie dollars (i. e. 7l. 10s. sterling). The time taken in travelling (if the traveller does not sleep at an inn on the road) is, in summer, about eighteen hours; in that season of the year, the roads are not very bad, though sandy.

*Ritzbüttele* (Dytsch *Ritzenbüttel*) is a small town, containing about two hundred houses; it is half a mile from Cuxhaven; it has a castle, which is garrisoned by Hanoverians. The port of Cuxhaven at present belongs to the English. The road for foot-passengers, from Ritzbüttele to Cuxhaven, is on a causeway, raised about eight feet from the carriage-road; being

\* I am informed that there are now stage-waggons established on this road, which were very much wanted; the charge of travelling in them is moderate. In summer, they are twenty-four hours on the journey, and in winter nearly three days, as the roads at that season are almost impassable.



made of clay, it is, in wet-weather, dirty and slippery beyond description. The road for carriages is a very bad one. Half way between Ritzbottle and Cuxhaven is the Commodore's house; it is a neat cottage, painted white, and the pleasantest-looking house that we had seen for some time. The port of *Cuxhaven* has only two or three little hovels, and a windmill, near it, and hardly a tree is to be seen. The passengers, who go by the packets, reside, during their stay on shore, at Ritzbottle; the best accommodations there, for those who do not regard the expence, is at the English-tavern, which is kept by a civil man, of the name of Miles: he may be recollected by some Englishmen, as he was formerly a waiter at Mays's Tavern\*, near the Planket in Ostend. The wind being foul, we resided a few days at a small house kept by a shopkeeper in the town, where our expences were moderate. The packets usually leave Cuxhaven on Thursdays and Sundays; the expence of an order to be received on board is 12s. 6d. The order is obtained from the agent of the English-packets, resident at Ritzbottle. The passage on board the packet cost four guineas for each person. Having a fair wind, on the 16th of May, 1796, we bade adieu to the Continent, and in forty hours landed at Yarmouth.

And now, Mr. Editor, it only remains for me to thank you for the space which you have allowed me to take up in your Magazine, and to assure you that I feel myself much obliged by your indulgence. I should be happy, if, from the few materials in my possession, I could have rendered this *Sketch* more interesting; but, such as it is, it will give me much gratification, if it should be the means of conveying a small portion of information and entertainment to your readers. I am, Sir,

Hackney,  
Sept. 6, 1801.

Your's, &c.  
ROBERT STEVENS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following facts appear of so singular and almost incredible a nature, that I think necessary to apprise the

\* I am sorry to remark, that this house at Ostend was the only solitary instance which I have met with on the Continent of an inn kept by one of my own countrymen, where no imposition was practised. I was at Ostend in the year 1791, and again in 1793 and 1794, and I invariably found that Mays would rather lose money himself than impose upon his customers: yet this man was a smuggler.

reader that they are extracted from the "*Voyage Historique, Littéraire, et Pittoresque, dans les Îles et Possessions ci-devant Vénétiennes du Levant.*" After having barely added that the scene of the phenomena here described is the isle of Cephalonia, I proceed to the narrative.

"I was (says the author) at the country-seat of one of the chiefs of the isle, and drank every morning a glass of goat's milk. The Greek who supplied me with that beverage had accustomed a goat to come into my apartment, where she suffered herself to be milked in return for a few handfuls of Corinth raisins which I gave her.

"One day, I accidentally perceived that the teeth of the goat were all of a very beautiful yellow hue, inclining to the color of gold. I immediately opened the animal's mouth, and rubbed her teeth: but the rubbing only rendered them more brilliant. This discovery was to me extremely interesting: and I would certainly not have exchanged my goat for the famed Amalthæa, although the latter had the honor of giving milk to the Master of the Thunder. I made my host acquainted with my adventure, expressing to him the great pleasure it had given to me. He replied that my goat was not the only one remarkable for gilded teeth: and he proved the truth of his assertion by conducting me to an inclosed meadow where I saw above two hundred of those animals, which all exhibited the same phenomenon. They were much fatter than any I had seen in other parts of the isle, and yielded milk in greater abundance, and of superior quality.

"A very sensible and enlightened physician, with whom I discoursed of these facts, showed me, by way of answer, a gold ring, of which one part appeared to me to be silver; observing to me that the white color was only a wash, but so strong that the most violent friction was incapable of diminishing it. He told me, that, returning once from Santa-Maura to Cephalonia, he cast anchor on the coast of a rocky uninhabited islet, about eleven or twelve leagues distant from the latter of those two islands; that, having landed, he amused himself by collecting plants on the rock, and filled a handkerchief with them. After his return to the barque, which unfortunately was not at his sole disposal, and when he was already advanced on his voyage, he was extremely astonished to observe that the gold ring which he wore on his finger appeared almost entirely silver. He rubbed it, but to no purpose. This

transmutation powerfully excited his curiosity. Attributing it to the virtue of some of the plants growing on that islet, he immediately began to rub another gold ring with each of those which he had gathered; but he had the mortification to find himself destitute of the particular plant which had produced so wonderful an effect. He earnestly wished to return to the islet, and made the proposal to his fellow-passengers and to the skipper: but they, stupid ignorant beings who felt no curiosity for the wonders of nature, refused to comply with his wishes."

Such, Mr. Editor, is the account given by a writer who does not, in other parts of his work, appear to deal in romance, and who resided many years in the Greek islands in a public character. That many of your readers will treat the whole as a fable, I have not a doubt. For my own part, I do not profess implicitly to believe it: yet, when I consider how various and unaccountable the wonders of nature, I should deem it presumption to condemn the story as false, merely because it surpasses my comprehension. At all events—whether the mischievous plant can ever again be discovered which deteriorates gold to silver—I suppose the truth or falsity of the other circumstance may easily be ascertained by some of our Levant-traders, who may, upon enquiry, learn whether the isle of Cephalonia really does contain goats with gilded teeth; and, if it does, whether they be a particular race of goats which enjoy that distinction by hereditary descent, or whether any common white-toothed goat, after having fed during a certain period in a particular pasture, has the color of its teeth changed to a golden hue.

Nov. 26. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

W. W.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESULTORY COMMENTS ON MASON'S  
SUPPLEMENT TO JOHNSON'S DICTIO-  
NARY.

(Continued from Page 101.)

DACTYLE.

THIS way of spelling is adopted by Johnson; but it is more usual to omit the final *e*, and to write *daetyl*, which better accords with pronunciation. It would have been convenient for the memory, if all our names of poetic feet had themselves been examples of the feet designated. In this case, we must have written Pyrric, Iamb, Trochy, Tribrachys, Anapæst, Dactylus, Spondee, Molosse, &c.

*Dado*.—*Dado* signifies *a die* in Italian.

It is therefore (1) a *square* compartment in wainscoting, and (2) any compartment, whether square or oblong. Mr. Mason defines it "the plain part of a side of a room between the base and a cornice." My carpenter says it is never applied to "the plain part of a side of a room" above the wainscoting and below the cornice, unless the wall be divided into pannels; but that it is applied to "the plain part of a side of a room" above the foot-board, and below the cornice of the wainscoting. It seems then applicable only to framed spaces.

*Death-practised*.—A compound word, which ought to mean *practised in death*, and might suit a bad physician, a good general, or an old carronade. The use of it by Shakespeare was an abuse, even in Shakespeare's time, when *practise* meant *mal-practice*.

*Decanter*.—This every-day word does mean, as Mr. Mason observes, "a glass vessel for holding decanted liquor:" it is, however, an anomalous word. *Decanter* ought to signify *he who decants*; as *giver*, he who gives; *skinker*, he who pours out; *drinker*, he who drinks: it ought to be nearly synonymous with butler.

And how should the recipient of decanted liquor have been called? In order to ascertain this point, recourse must be had to the technical Latin of those alchemists or chemists, out of whose writings the word has slid into use. I have read many a page of Lord Bacon in order to find it, but in vain. I cannot read Van Helmont and Paracelsus. Was it perhaps *decantatorium*? If so, it would be better to write *decantor*, or *decantory*.

*Decard*.—An anomalous word properly superseded by *discard*: the like may be said of *decrown*, which is superseded by *discrown*.

*Defoul*.—A hybrid coinage of Spenser's, neither English, nor of any other language: perhaps it is a mere error of the printer, and the poet wrote *yfouled*, the old past participle formed with the augment.

*Defray*.

Here, in this bottle, said the sorry maid,  
I put the tears of my contrition,  
Till to the brim I have it full *defrayed*.

In this passage of the *Fairy Queen* (b. vi. c. 8. st. 24.) says Mr. Mason, *to defray* means *to fill up*, which is a Gallicism. Why not call it an impurity, a blunder? Gallicisms may be worthy of imitation. There is no instance in French of the verb *defrayer* having any such signification. According to Menage, its  
etymon



etymon is *fredum*, which, in the laws of the Lombards, signifies the fine imposed for sedition. Seditious persons were often abetted by men of consequence, who paid the fine for them. Such employers were said *defredare*, to fine for their underlings. Hence to *defray* always signifies to bear the charges of another.

*Dilatante*.—One would attribute to the printer this symptom of illiterature, were not the word arranged before *Dilatability*. Read *Dilettante*.

*Disbowel*.—This word, being regularly compounded of *dis* and *bowel*, is certainly good English, and signifies, if one may repeat Mr. Mason's somewhat coarse definition, "to gut." Spenser compares Rome to

A great oak dry and dead,  
Yet clad with reliques of some trophies old,  
That half *disbowel'd* lies above the ground,  
Showing her wreathed roots.

It is become the more necessary to remind English writers of the existence and legitimacy of this word, as Mr. Burke has vitiously employed in its stead the word *embowel*, which is regularly compounded of *in* and *bowel*, and signifies just the reverse; as to *embowel sausage-meat*. To *disbowel* is to take out bowels; to *embowel* is to put into bowels; and to *disembowel* is to take out that which has been put into bowels.

Mr. Burke writes thus in his *Reflections*:

"In England we have not yet been completely *embowelled* of our natural entrails."

He was probably misled by the carelessness of Dr. Johnson, who defines *embowel* "to eviscerate;" in consequence of misunderstanding three out of the four authorities adduced in his own Dictionary.

Spenser understood and used the word aright:

He, with his dreadful instrument of ire,  
Thought sure have pounded him to powder  
soft,  
Or deep *embowel'd* in the earth entire.

where the meaning is "put into the bowels of the earth."

In like manner the word is used by Shakespeare:

*Imbowell'd* will I see thee by and by;  
Till then in blood by noble Percy lie.

where the meaning is "put into the bowels of the earth," "buried;" and certainly not, as Johnson supposes, "exenterated."

Of such brutality Prince Henry was incapable.

In like manner, the word is used by Milton:

The roar  
*Embowell'd* with outrageous noise the air,  
And all her entrails tore.

where the noise is metaphorically described as introducing itself into the bowels of the air, and tearing them.

The passage from Philips is quaint and unclear: he talks of—"minerals that th' *embowell'd* earth displays"—meaning, apparently, "minerals which within its bowels the earth displays." The other passage from Shakespeare I know not where to seek: if it occurred in Richard II. or Henry VIII. and related to the Lollards, or the Protestants, one might with propriety say,

The schools,  
*Embowell'd* of their doctrine, have left off  
The wholesome lore.

meaning the schools, or universities, "which have received into their bowels the new doctrines." And thus every one of Dr. Johnson's cases would be a precedent against his definition.

*Disputable*.—Disputable signifies *able to be disputed, controvertible*: it is vitiously used for *disputations* in the adduced passage from *As You Like It*. Dictionaries cannot be worse employed than in preserving authorities for the abuse of words, without any accompanying asterisk of reprobation. The use of *distrain* for *constrain* by Fairfax, or of *distroubled* for *troubled* by Spenser, is no less exceptionable.

*Dizzard*.—Once it was very common to form personal substantives descriptive of character by adding the syllable *ard*, which probably comes from the Mæso-Gothic *hairta*, heart. Thus, from *wise*, *wisard*; *dote*, *dotard*; *drunk*, *drunkard*; *slug*, *sluggard*; *dull*, *dullard*. This word is of the same class, and is formed from *dizzy*; it means therefore one *dizzy of heart*, or, as we now say, giddy-headed.

*Dolphinet*.—A *dolphinet* is a small dolphin; if the female be smaller than the male in this class of animals, the passage from Spenser is sufficiently justifiable.

*Duette*.—Why not adopt the usual spelling *duet*. *Duette* is of no language, neither Italian, nor French, nor English.

*Earne*.—Why should this *spell* (as school-children say, and, I think, rightly, for *mode of spelling*) be authorized? It is likely to be mistaken for the verb *earn*, "to gain by labor." It is far less usual than *yearn*. And it is less analogous than

*yearn*; for the cognate-words, in other Gothic dialects, begin with *g* aspirate, which in English is mostly softened (as in the participial augment *yclad*, *yclept*, &c.) into *y*. Such allied or kin words are in Otfrid, *gerno*; in Tatian, *gernilibo*, willingly; in Icelandic, *girn*; Swedish, *gera*; Mæso-Gothic, *gairnan*; Anglo-Saxon, *geornian*; Danish, *giären*; Low-Dutch, *gheren*, to desire, &c. all perhaps from some patriarchial word, signifying, like the Friesish *gere*, the side.

Dr. Johnson ignorantly gives, as the etymon of *yearn*, the Anglo-Saxon *earnan*, which means *to ear*, *to shoot in ears*, *to bear spikes*: and belongs to a different family.

*Effierced*.—A word evidently formed by the same rule of analogy as, to *abase*, to *ascertain*, and others quoted already in the article *Abear*; which ought therefore to be written *effierced*.

*Electral*.—The adjectives *electric*, *electral*, and *electrical* have all been used by writers of education: are they in purity, as in meaning, equivalent?

The termination *ic* derives from the Greek *ιος*, as *μοναρχιος*, monarch, *μοναρχιος*, monarchic; *κωμικος*, fun, *κωμικος*, comic: the termination *al* derives from the Latin *alis*, as *aquare*, to level, *aqualis*, equal; *navis*, a ship, *navalis* naval: but the termination *ical* is a hybrid coalescence of the Greek and Latin formative syllables, a mongrel affix peculiar to English language. If then (as was observed at the word *Antigugger*) the spirit of our language does not favour the breed of mule words; it would follow, that, where the radical substantive or etymon is Greek, the inflection of the derived adjective should be in *ic*; and where the etymon is Latin, in *al*: but that, to words of low and ludicrous signification, an affix *ical*, somewhat barbarous and illiterate in its very composition, would best be adapted: as *whimsical*, *finical*, *pedantical*, *satirical*.

As the old word *electre*, amber, may come from the Greek, or from the Latin, the adjectives *electric* or *electral* are alike proper. Would it not be worth while to revive the use of this substantive, which Lord Bacon long ago employed, as the name of that fluid which occasions all electric phenomena?

*Embarkment*.—This substantive is a regular derivative of the verb *to embark* or *imbark*, and can only signify (1) *the state of being on shipboard*, (2) *any thing put on shipboard*, a cargo, in which last sense it apparently occurs in Coriolanus. Mr.

Mason confounds the word with *embar-go*.

*Enchase*.—Mr. Mason proposes, as a fifth sense of the word *enchase*, “to delineate:” he then quotes these two lines of Spenser:

My ragged rimes are all too rude and base  
Her heavenly lineaments for to enchase.

Here the word obviously means “to in-shrine,” *theca condere*, which is its primitive meaning. So in French: *Enchasser une relique dans une chasse d'argent*; to enchase a relique in a silver shrine: *Enchasser une fenetre dans son chassis*; to frame a window in a sash: *Enchasser une pierre dans de l'or*; to set a stone in gold.

*Endoss*.—There is an habitual neglect of precision in the definitions of Mr. Mason: this word does not mean “to mark by incision,” but “to mark on the back:” and also to put on one's back. Its etymon is the French *dos*, the back.

Il s'habille en berger, endosse un hoqueton.

LAFONTAINE.

Chariots, or elephants endossed with towers.

MILTON.

*Exorable*.—Mr. Mason has discovered in an obscure corner an authority for this word: do such words require to be authorized? We are in the familiar use of *inexorable*, *unweildy*, *indestructible*, *uncontestible*, surely we may infer the legitimacy of *exorable*, *wieldy*, *destruible*, *contestable*: privatives imply the existence of the integral word.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of an ANCIENT MONUMENT  
at VIENNE.

CIT. SCHNEIDER, Professor of Design at Vienne, has lately read to the Lyceum of Grenoble a Dissertation on the Cenotaph in the former city, called the Spire (*le Plan de l'Aiguille*), in which he enters into an exact description of its construction, according to the principles of architecture, and accompanies these details with a number of conjectures; which may serve to shew on what occasion this monument was erected; conjectures, he observes, which carry with them the greater air of probability, as they will be found to be supported by the usage of the Romans, and by general history. The singular structure of this monument attracts the curiosity of travellers; but no one, there is reason to think, has hitherto discovered its precise destination nor its architecture. It would appear, according to many designs and memoirs which the

Professor



Professor has met with, to be a shapeless mass, without taste or without art; but he proves the contrary by his description alone, and by the simple and natural reflections resulting therefrom, which develop the merit of this fragment of antiquity. This monument occupies but little space; it only comprehends seventeen feet eight inches square, not including the fore part of the pedestals of the angular columns, which take up thirteen inches six lines (a line is the twelfth part of an inch), without their bases; and which further extend four inches six lines square (*en carré*), in all, twenty feet, eight inches square. Its height, to the upper part of the entablature, is twenty-two feet; and the pyramid, with its base, is nearly fifty feet; which gives in all seventy-two feet in elevation, although there wants about twelve feet in proceeding from the progressive proportions observed in its tapering, from its base to the apex, to form the point or needle. The thickness of the walls which form the body of the pyramid, is two feet, seven inches; consequently its interior space is twelve feet, six inches at the base. The angular columns by which this monument is flanked, are about twenty-two inches in diameter; their height is fourteen feet nine inches, including the bases and chapiters, which would only make seven diameters and a half, or fifteen modules, which are the proportions of the columns between the Doric and Ionic. These columns are engaged by quarters (*du quart*), in the construction make a part of it, and sustain the whole monument. Doubtless the Corinthian proportions would have been too feeble to accomplish this object. They lessen gradually to the top, as almost all the ancient columns do, and sufficiently fill the eye in the *ensemble*. The bases are Attic, and have never been completed; one of the four is still rough and unpolished, which has given cause to certain ignorant persons to call this a monument of the bad ages and Gothic. The proportions of the chapiters are Corinthian. Although they are not as yet sculptured, it is easy to see that they have been prepared for chapiters of that order, and will not agree with any other. VITRUVIUS only assigns them two modules, and these have something more; although to the eye they appear too low, they would, no doubt, appear more elevated, if the sculpture were finished. Four arcades in the four fronts reveal a very bold ceiling (*plafond*), made of basket-work (*par encorbeillement*); the stones of the architecture appear supported by the four key-stones of the arcades, and cover-

ed by the stones of the frieze and cornice, formed of two beds of stones, laid by bound masonry on each other. These and other proportions indicated by Citizen Schneider shew clearly that this monument is Corinthian, and of good taste. The inclination of the pyramids is so well combined, that all the weight rests on the centre of the pedestals of the columns; so that the columns serve for buttresses, and uphold the whole fabric. The totality of this structure is seated on a massive base of free stone, of a quality similar to those employed in the rest of the work, cramped horizontally with iron, and cemented with lead; so that the whole is bound together, and forms only a single body. (This may serve to prove the durability of iron in monuments, and consequently justify the use made of that metal by the celebrated modern architect, the late M. Soufflot, in the construction of the famous church of St. Geneviève at Paris). The whole monument is only composed of thirty-four rows of stones, of which the pyramid has twenty-three, including the base. Neither lime nor cement has been employed in it; the stones are so well joined, that the finest blade could not be insinuated between two, and indeed it would be difficult to find the junctures in many places. This is a method of perfection in handycraft work, in which the moderns have never yet approached the Romans. There are in the base some stones so big that some pass from one arcade to the other, and make part of the two walls and of the columns, and sometimes even of the pedestals. All these precautions of solidity, the figure of the monument, its regular order, the quality of the materials, which are selected stones, an antique species of marble, susceptible of the finest polish; its arcades, all its parts, in a word, announce that it is a public monument which has never been finished; even the surface of the facings has not been smoothed over in any part, nor even the columns; which would induce a presumption, that they would accord better with the Corinthian order. The *ensemble* of the monument is beautiful; it breathes an air of grandeur, and inspires a veneration, which well characterizes the antique. Different opinions have prevailed relative to the origin and subject of this monument. Some pretend, that it is the tomb of VENERIUS, founder of Vienne; others say it was the military stone of the city, serving for a decoration to the middle of its ancient precinct; while CHORIER, in his Antiquities of Vienne, pretends that it is the cenotaph of AUGUSTUS.

**GUSTUS.** In regard to its denomination, the antiquary Chorier is right, having discovered the true qualification of the pyramid, and is only mistaken as to the name of the prince who was the object of it. The other conjectures are fabulous. Citizen Schneider proceeds to observe, that he found it necessary to penetrate into the centre of the pyramid, in order to find out its interior construction more perfectly, and to ascertain the form and object of the pyramid. This operation, he adds, might be performed without damaging or degrading the monument. He communicated his project to Monsieur the Intendant of the province, in the presence of Messieurs the Mayor and *Eschevins*, in the month of October, 1776, who appeared to applaud it unanimously. He had scarcely, however, set his hand to the work, before he experienced opposition, founded on false alarms, and which betrayed more of inquietude than of science. These obstacles long suspended his labour, which consisted in taking away, by means of pincers, one of the stones of the body of the pyramid to discover if it was hollow, as he had always suspected, and in that case, to penetrate into it, examine it, and describe its interior structure. Being cited before the municipal body, he tranquillized Messieurs the Magistrates as to the fate of the monument; and having, after some time, resumed his researches, under the protection of Monsieur the Intendant, he at length opened the desired passage. He found nothing above the cieling (where there was a heap of earth and dust, which the rain had filtrated through in the course of time) but an empty space of about six feet square, and which grows narrower to the top, following the form of the pyramid, that is to say, as far as the sixteenth row of stones; the rest is massive as far as the apex; the stones are of bound masonry, and are rough and unpolished within. After having thus dissipated his doubts, it was easy for him to shut the momentaneous aperture he had made in the pyramid, by substituting another stone in the place; but it was thought preferable, he says, to place there an iron door, by favour of which they are enabled to introduce the curious who would verify his observations. Lastly, to see whether it contained any subterraneous vault which served for a tomb, he pierced and sounded the middle, and, perpendicular with the cieling, the massive on which the whole structure is established; he then dug up the earth which surrounded it, and, after

having examined the foundation through its whole interior and exterior *pourtour*, as far as was possible, he found no index which might lead to a presumption, that it incloses any subterranean or void space destined to receive a coffin. In effect, says the Professor, it did not accord with the religion of the Romans thus to expose the remains of the persons whom they honoured with the apotheosis, to be trampled under feet; and the sarcophagus, if there had been one in the monument, would have had its place in the void part of the pyramid, and would have reposed on the cieling; or else, after other examples, the ashes, deposited in an urn, would have been placed on the pinnacle or top part of the pyramid. It is then, says the Professor, a real cenotaph. It remains to determine, to the honour of whom it was erected. It could not be to Augustus, because no author mentions it; and besides, that Emperor had already at Vienne a celebrated temple elevated to his memory, as the Professor has especially established, in his description of the *de la Vie*; and the usage of the Romans was not to multiply those sorts of honours in the same place for the same person. After all the researches here detailed, Citizen Schneider, at length, had recourse to ancient history. He proceeds to say, that he has remarked no great personage who has better deserved to be honoured and immortalized by a similar monument, than ALEXANDER SEVERUS. In effect, according to the report of Lampridius, in his *History of the Emperors*, he was a just and amiable prince, a lover and favourer of the arts and sciences, and one who made it his whole business to secure the happiness of the people, who had surnamed him, it seems, Severus, because of his rigour in military discipline. A model and protector of virtue, this prince highly approved of the Christian morality, and never ceased that fundamental maxim of all morality—*Do unto others as you would they should do unto you*. He caused this fine maxim to be engraved in his palace, and on the public edifices. His moderation and his modesty, which equalled his merit and courage, made him refuse all the vain and fastidious titles with which the senate would decorate him, accustomed to adulation under the preceding reigns. But all the great qualities of Alexander could not save him from the most fatal destiny. In the flower of his age, in the midst of his triumphs, beloved by his subjects, honoured by his enemies, he fell, assassinated in his tent by a cruel monster, whilst he was reposing



reposing at noon in the environs of Mentz, at Schillingen, in the year 235 of the Christian æra, at the age of twenty-six years and some months, after having reigned thirteen years complete. The death of Alexander Severus caused a universal grief (says Lampridius, and after him Crevier, *Ancient History*) at Rome, and throughout the whole empire, as the mildness and equity of his government had rendered him extremely popular. He was bitterly lamented; in short, made a god of. Lastly, the historians add, that a cenotaph was erected for him in Gaul, and that his body, taken to the capital (Rome), was inclosed in a magnificent tomb, and the highest honours paid to it. A religious solemnity and festivals were instituted to his honour, which were still observed at the time when Lampridius wrote. We are not acquainted, says Citizen Schneider, with any cenotaph in Gaul, but that of Vienne, excepting that of Drusus, erected near the Rhine, at Mentz, of which history makes a particular mention. Hence arises a principal and strong presumption that this cenotaph is that of Alexander Severus, of which Lampridius speaks; although he does not cite the city, he says, in Gaul. Vienne was the principal city of it, the capital, and one of the most considerable places of war, as, says Citizen Schneider, I have already shewn. It scarcely admits of a doubt, and is, on the other hand, very natural to think, that Vienne would have the honour of immortalizing a prince so generally regretted as Alexander Severus. Thus, says Citizen Schneider, from a variety of causes, great cities striving to imitate Rome (and Vienne, it seems, justly merited the title of beautiful and second Rome), an *ensemble* of facts, circumstances, and conjectures, a sort of probable certainty is formed, which authorises us to conclude that our monument is the cenotaph of Alexander Severus, respectable for its antiquity, and much more as it is the cenotaph of the first protector of the Christians; and indeed it was under his reign that the first church was raised in which worship was publicly rendered to Jesus Christ. Although he made profession of Paganism, we are informed that he had a secret inclination for Christianity, which his mother, Mamæa, a Christian born, had inspired him with. Things soon changed their face under the reign of Maximin, the murderer and successor of Alexander Severus, but a tyrant as much hated and detested as his predecessor was beloved. Maximin, doubtless, with a view to conceal his crime and conciliate the people, at first affected re-

spect for the memory of Alexander, and even feigned to approve of the funeral honours which had been decreed to him. But not being able to conceal his ferocious character long, he soon manifested contrary sentiments, by banishing from the court and army all the friends of the young and virtuous Alexander, among whom were a great number of Christians, who were violently persecuted, and their churches pulled down. Civil wars and other revolutions rendered the reign of Maximin very stormy. This universal disorder was doubtless one of the principal causes which prevented our monument from being terminated and brought to perfection.—The Professor then proceeds to investigate and explain why this sort of monuments had a pyramidal form. The pyramid is a well-known symbol of immortality, as we learn by its etymology from the Greek word *πυρ*, which signifies *fire* or *flame*. Another reason and motive of this construction is, that its form is more solid and more durable than any other—on this account, the Kings of Egypt adopted it for their famous tombs, known by the names of the Pyramids of Egypt. In effect, this figure of a building resists better the injuries of time; the rain-water runs from it more easily, and cannot lodge on it; the four corners are exposed to the four cardinal points, so that the four principal winds cannot strike it at right angles. The Greeks have preserved for their funeral monuments the pyramidal figure, which they had received from the Egyptians, as the Romans learned it from the Greeks. We have retained it from both these nations, and preserved it in our mausolea. The Greeks and Romans endeavoured to bring these monuments to perfection, and to render them more agreeable to the eye, by giving them a lighter and bolder construction. For this purpose, they elevated them, some by means of a pedestal, and some were placed on an entire body of architecture, which served for a basis. Of the latter kind is the cenotaph of Vienne. Nevertheless this novelty of method did not at all injure the solidity, as our monument demonstrates. The four angles in it are opposed to the four cardinal points, in imitation of the pyramids of Egypt, which, in all probability, has greatly contributed to its preservation. Father Montfaucon makes mention likewise of this monument (in his book, intitled *Antiquities explained*), after Spon. On the article of Tombs, he gives a design in which our cenotaph is not at all discernible. These are his words:—"I conceive that we ought



ought to take for a mausoleum the pyramid which is near Vienne, sustained by four pillars, adorned with four columns that support a vault of eighteen feet elevation; on the vault rises a pyramid of from twenty-five to thirty feet; the whole may stand from forty to fifty feet high." This description, continues the Professor, is doubtless made at random, for here are neither pillars nor vault in the body of the architecture that supports the pyramid; and Montfaucon is mistaken by twenty-four feet in the whole height,—he forgets the entablature, and supposes, in his design, elliptic arches, which were never yet seen in antique monuments. It is surprising, that both Spon and Montfaucon should have been so negligent in verifying so fine a fragment of antiquity; and Spon especially, who was some time at Vienne. But probably he spoke or wrote of it when he was no longer in the country. The Professor terminates these observations by some general reflections on the object and principal utility of this sort of works.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE question which will principally engage the attention of those who feel themselves interested in the subjects of Mr. Godwin's late pamphlet, is whether he has successfully combated the objections advanced against his theory by the author of the much-applauded *Essay on Population*. It appears to me, that Mr. Godwin has most lamentably failed in the defence of his favourite positions. He would have merited well of mankind had he succeeded; for there is no benevolent mind which would not rejoice in the belief, that all moral evil might, and will, be rooted from the face of the earth.

I proceed to state my reasons for asserting that Mr. Godwin has not defended the practicability of his speculation against the obstacles arising from a too-extended population. To obviate the evils that would spring from this source, we find two expedients suggested; but, at the same time, rejected: one, the exposing of infants; the other, a certain method of preventing their appearance in the world. Now, if it were not intended to advise the substituting of these checks on population in lieu of those which at present exist, it is difficult to account for the introduction of such unpleasant subjects in the pamphlet before us. Besides, the writer has mentioned no others which carry in them any

appearance of efficacy at all adequate to the end in view. I must therefore suppose, that Mr. Godwin designed to recommend the above-named expedients: and the question to be decided will then be, Are these expedients (what they are expressly said to be) "better than vice and misery?"

I am striving, Mr. Editor, to treat this subject with as much coolness as if it were merely an abstract question, unconnected with the best feelings of the heart: and have already expunged twenty harsh epithets, which the very mention of the above practices had forced from my pen. But the matter may be safely entrusted to the calm decisions of the reasoning faculty.

What could be Mr. Godwin's opinions respecting the nature of vice and misery—where the perspicacity and benevolent bias of the author of *Political Justice*—when he was recommending, as substitutes for vice, the most shocking and revolting crimes? If it be vicious to invade the liberty, rights, or property of another—a too-frequent vice of poverty—is it less so to take away his life? If it be miserable, as Mr. Godwin remarks, "to have the body maimed and distorted by disease—to live under the shelter of a hovel or a garret—to exhibit to every spectator the wretchedness of penury, and the meagreness of a shattered frame"—is it less miserable to stifle and subdue a parent's yearnings towards his helpless new-born—to inflict, or cause to be inflicted, the stroke of death on the engaging little-one, that from the moment of quickening has excited your tenderest hopes and fears, and is become, as well on its own account as on the mother's, writhed and twisted round your heart by ten thousand sacred bonds of sympathy and love? Who can ask these questions, and not be pitied for his ignorance? Are they not then vice and misery, which Mr. Godwin recommends as checks on increasing population? Nor are the vice and misery inferior in extent to what result from the present subsisting checks. I presume it is not necessary to go into detail to prove that bodily sufferings are more easily endured than mental anguish—or, that the man who is doomed to penury and distress in outward circumstances, yet keeps alive an affectionate heart, full of good-will to his family and friends, has a more honourable and valuable character than his, who, though possessed of fortune's choicest gifts, is yet unadorned by the charms and graces of affection. Nor can it be needful to shew, before



before it is controverted, that the *worst* vices of poverty are not *so bad* as barbarity and hardness of heart—as the loss of that principle within, on which hangs every thing valuable in the poor man's character; but which is indeed an ample moral recompence for every mischief to which he may be goaded by the circumstances that must take place in the best-regulated society. If then the *pains* of poverty are not so great to the tender mind, as the pains of a custom, happily most repugnant to the native feelings of the heart; we gain nothing in point of *happiness* by the expedient proposed. And if the *vices* of poverty are not so debasing, unnatural, nor pregnant with such baneful consequences to society, as the vice of habitual murder, as the cold unfeeling sacrifice of innocence and parental affection on the bloody altar of state expedience—we do not gain much, I conceive, in point of *virtue*. In the words then of Mr. Godwin, we may say, "there is nothing very seducing or agreeable in the appearance" of these substitutes. But, he adds, "I hope no such expedients will be necessary to be resorted to in any state of society which shall ever be introduced in this or the surrounding countries."—"I have not introduced these particulars as seeming to me necessary to the solution of the difficulty proposed." By what other methods then is the difficulty to be removed? 1st. By the future possible discoveries of the human mind. 2d. By allowing every marriage to produce only two or three, or, at most, four, children.—But Mr. Godwin has not discovered, or rather not disclosed, any scheme for limiting the number of children to a marriage so that they shall not exceed the number four. He has therefore either left the difficulty as he found it, or must be supposed to refer us to one of the expedients considered above: now both of these he has rejected: lastly, he resorts to the existing checks on population, in despair of finding substitutes; and asserts, that in the improved state of society, to which he anxiously looks forward, the prudential considerations which form the principal restraints at present, will have greater weight, and more general effect than they have in the times we live in. But he has not supported this assertion, by replying to the powerful arguments of his opponent against this hypothesis, derived from a consideration of the nature of man, and the past history of his kind in connection with this subject.

To sum up the whole: It seems then  
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that Mr. Godwin has proposed expedients\* for stemming the tide of population, which strike as revolting on the heart as they appear injudicious to the head—or, he has furnished means perfectly inadequate to the end—or, he has referred the solution of the difficulty to the acuter intellects which future times may perchance bring forth.

I wish, in conclusion, to offer to the consideration of those who take an interest in these speculations, the following problem: "What would be the improvement in the moral condition of man, were he sublimed to the utmost pitch of intellectual excellence, yet deprived of those pleasures which are the primary source of the parental, filial, and conjugal affections, and are the chief support of all the endearing charities of domestic life?" I propose this question, because it is obvious that Mr. Godwin's scheme, when perfected, will include the downfall of family-empire, and the annihilation of fire-side enjoyments. Hitherto I had always considered that chapter in the Political Justice, which treats of the omnipotence of intellect, and its sublime inventions, as an amusing speculation not necessarily connected with the leading objects of Mr. Godwin's inquiries, and as such have always defended it: but the serious defence of it, conducted in so pertinacious a style, which is now set up, removes all doubts from my mind of its being the darling child of an over-fond parent, whose anxiety for its safety never slumbers, and whose exertions to support it are never-ceasing. Your's, &c.

Shrewsbury, Sept. 14, 1801.

W.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION through ENGLAND and WALES, during the SUMMER of 1797.

(Continued from Page 200.)

BATH has been too often described to need any particular notice here: and, if it had not been so, it is a subject much too copious to be introduced in these brief and hasty sketches. Even a general criticism on the style and arrangement of the objects that rise in succession upon the ob-

\* I have considered these two expedients under one view: because, until Mr. Godwin can produce better evidence for the safety and innocence of the medicines which he recommends, than "I am told they are innoxious," the prevailing prejudices will continue to be felt. There cannot be much difference in their moral effects.

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servant eye in a walk through this city of palaces, would fill more columns than, in a periodical work, can be afforded to the topographical survey of a county. Suffice it to say, we were delighted—we were fascinated—we exclaimed in a rapture—This only is worthy of being called a city!—all that we have seen before were but congregations of pig sties! We had intended to have passed through Bath post-speed, as through a place of vulgar note (for what were its splendours to us!) and to have hastened to the main point of our destination, and we had made our arrangements accordingly. But what signified arrangements? We had eyes, and they were masters of us. Our habiliments, however, were somewhat out of harmony with the scenery around us: they bore the evident marks of pedestrian toil; while every thing we beheld was stamped with the character of equipage and elegance. We determined therefore to repair to Bristol, whither our portmanteau had been sent from London to wait for our arrival, and then return to see the city of Bath, when we ourselves might be not quite unfit to be seen. Accordingly on

Monday 10, we took a morning-walk to Bristol by the upper-road; whence, between the second and third mile-stones, we enjoyed a pleasant expansive view of the course of the Avon, the surrounding country, and the city to which we were directing our march,

*Bristol.* At this place (where we arrived about 2 o'clock) we had each of us some friends, with some of whom, after dinner, we took a ramble to the fine rocks of St. Vincent's, with the alternate beauty and rough sublimity of which, diversified as they are in many places by the luxuriant clothing of woods and coppice, we were very considerably interested. Hence, also, we commanded some very fine views of the surrounding country; and pursued with our eye the winding course of the river that flows at the bottom of this precipitous chasm, till it empties itself into that fine estuary, the Bristol channel. One thing, however, seemed necessary for the perfection of this scene: it was clearness and transparency of water. "Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;" can never be applied, even by hyperbole itself, to the Bath Avon. On the contrary, all the way that we had traced it, its waters, in appearance, were mere liquified mud. To the margin of these waters, however, we scrambled down, that we might enjoy the upward as well as the downward gaze,

Here again we experienced sensations of delight, the objects that excited which (as they also are familiar to the tourist) I must not pause to describe. For the same reason I pass over with a hasty dash of my pen, the Wells, the Mall, the shops, and the fine buildings—"tier o'er tier, high-piled from earth to heaven!" that rose upon our view. Upon these, however, we could not but observe the very evident marks of the arresting hand of war—whose trumpets and whose cannon, though not *heard* in our island, were yet felt through our else growing neighbourhoods; and which here (as at Clifton, as Bristol, at Bath) with a sort of silent earthquake had shaken many an unfinished street and edifice into premature ruin, and rendered the taste of the architect, and the labour of the builder, of no avail.

On our return from this excursion, we found ourselves trapped into a very large party; with whom we kept it up, as it is called, till half past twelve o'clock—sad hours for pedestrian hunters of the picturesque and sentimental!

*Tuesday 11.* Be it known, however, to the credit of our temperance, that, after a sound and refreshing sleep, we rose at half past seven without any head-ach, and, separating to our distinct breakfast-parties, united again at between ten and eleven, in a ramble of observation, with some of our new acquaintance, about the town.

Our attention of course was commanded, in no secondary degree, by the church of St. Mary Radcliff. This is indeed the finest object in the city of Bristol. The architecture is in the fine florid Normo-Gothic style, lofty and light, yet majestic and solid. The aisles are beautiful—the proportions are good. It is indeed one of those buildings, the sight of which compels me to lament, that this style of architecture should ever be laid aside; till, recollecting what tame and incongruous specimens have, in these our days, been produced even by the *most celebrated doers* in this way, I became reconciled, to the change, and content that our modern church-builders should skew their bad taste and bungling execution on the models (how poorly imitated) of Greece and Rome, and exclaim, in the enthusiasm of my devotion—Spare! spare the sacrilegious mockery! Let the ghost of departed Gothic-architecture sleep undisturbed—uninjured by such imitations—unprophaned by such comparisons!

These were not the only reflections suggested by our survey of this noble, but

time-



time-shattered, edifice. We remembered Chatterton—his Rowley, and his fatal cup—his premature genius, and his premature fate! We recollected also some later instances—less tragical indeed—but not less eloquent to presageful conclusion. We recollected, that whenever genius has sought for patronage in the second city of this great commercial nation, it has sought in vain. And perhaps to the observant moralist and calculator on existing appearances it may be evident, that it is something more than fancy that traces, in the traits of character connected with this neglect of genius, the fore-doomed decay of the trade and opulence of Bristol; while Liverpool, from characteristics the very reverse, is rising, with incalculable rapidity, to a precedence that appears inevitable.

The Tower of St. Stephen's—the fragment of the Cathedral—the New-bridge—the Quay (on which, at that time, were scarcely any vessels, except a few West Indiamen and Americans recently arrived), and another visit to St. Vincent's Rocks, and the extensive scenery of Durdham-Down, occupied our time till dinner, when a pleasant family-party, and an interesting conversation on subjects of literature and science, at Dr. ———'s, prepared my mind to enjoy with full zest the beauties of an evening-prospect of Bristol from Brandon-hill.

The evening was devoted to a cheerful supper at the Rummer; and it commenced with auspices highly flattering. The spirits flowed without the necessity of stimulating excess—Hilarity hovered over the board, and that sort of free-thinking and free-speaking, in which the most opposite opinions chime together without discord, gave wings to the happy hour. But suddenly all was blasted. The fire-bell jarred its horrible peals in our ears; and all was panic and apprehension. All flew to the scene of disaster. Fortunately the hour was too early for life to be endangered; and the flames, though very furious at first, were extinguished before their ravages had spread to any thing like the extent that was expected. The company returned to the place of meeting. They endeavoured to resume their vivacity, but in vain. The genii who preside over the social banquet, had fled: they refused our libations—our invocation was rejected—our efforts at mirth only increased the general tedium. We kept it up till one o'clock, in the hope that we should be merry; and retired, at last, to our beds, dissatisfied that we had not been so.

Wednesday 12. Having enjoyed a social (almost a public) breakfast, to which some fine passages from "Lucan's Pharsalia" and "Southey's Joan of Arc" furnished a sort of poetical grace, we proceeded to complete our perambulation about the town. Of the objects that now attracted our attention, I select only that expensive pile of grotesque absurdity—the new church of St. Paul, in Portland-square. The Gothic front that presented itself as we approached, inspired me with a sort of hope, that we were going, for once at least, to contemplate a decent modern imitation of that fine, but obsolete, style of sacerdotal building. But, what was our surprise! when, instead of the long-drawn aisles—the *high-peaked* roof, and the comparatively narrow body, that harmonises so finely in the architecture of our ancestors, and give space for that sublime perspective that at once fascinates the eye, and awes the mind to devotion, we perceived our Gothic-spire to be flanked with a short, squab, square, flat-roofed, box, of a body that gave us more the idea (only that it lacked dimensions) of a modern music-room, than an ancient church. With these proportions correspond the back-front, which is in the Grecian style: but the windows again are Gothic. The inside is equally pie-balled with the out; the pillars, the arched-roof, the decorations of the galleries, &c. being all in fine Attic-style; while the part assigned to the communion-service is Gothic, with a Gothic-arch behind the altar, blended with an Attic-termination, apparently copied from that of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, in the metropolis.

Appearances so incongruous must necessarily have originated in some latent cause out of the customary routine: for, certain it is, that the parts and proportions (disproportions, I should say) of the church of St. Paul, Portland-square, Bristol, did not come together by accident; and equally certain it is, that no architect, capable of projecting those parts respectively, could have been mad enough, or stupid enough, to have devised so heterogeneous a combination. The mystery, however, was soon explained. Two rival architects had been employed by two rival churchwardens, and each had produced his plan in the parochial conclave. Each of the patrons was inflexible in the support of his particular *protégé*; and each of the patrons had his party inflexible in the support of his superior science: and the vestry, thus equally divided, was in danger of open rupture and civil-war; to avoid the horrors of which,

it was agreed that a compromise should take place between the Athenians and the Goths, and plenipotentiaries were appointed by both parties to arrange the mutual concessions that should be made. From this negotiation originated, perhaps, the most complete solecism in architecture, that is any where to be found, even in this land of whims and oddities. To crown the anecdote, economy next stepped in, and, without any attention to breadth or proportion, cut off a part of the intended length of the building, which is now found not to be nearly large enough for the audience it was intended to contain.

After dining with a family-party, we returned to Bath, in the afternoon, by a return-post-chaise; but not till I had yielded my promise, to the entreaties of some friends, to repeat my visit before I quitted that side of the country.

Having spent two more days in contemplating the beautiful buildings, and still more beautiful females, of the city of Bath, and in social reciprocations with a small circle of friends; on

*Saturday 15*, my companion took his farewell of me, directing his course homeward in the Southampton-stage; and shortly after I took my farewell of Bath, thenceforward to pursue my way with solitary step—far from each endearing intercourse—seeking from without for the happiness that was not within, and exclaiming, every time that the smoke of the lone cottage from some sequestered dingle chanced to rise upon my view—"When—when shall I be the peaceful lord of such a mansion, and repose me again in obscurity!"

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent (p. 100. of the present Volume) objects to the word *Corival*, and would expunge it from the English language; because, "as the word *rival* includes the idea of competition, the *co* is redundant." I beg leave to dissent from so general a conclusion, grounded upon such partial reasoning. All that can fairly be inferred from the argument here adduced is, that *co-rival* ought not to be admitted into composition where nothing but the simple rivalry of individual against individual is meant to be described. But surely there are instances in which the prefix *co* not only would not be expletive; but where it would be highly expressive and comprehensive:—for example, the suitors of *Penelope* might very

properly be called the *co-rivals* of *Ulysses*; and any one of them, spoken of separately, might very properly, in reference to the association or combination that existed among them, be called, in this sense, a *co-rival*. The same rule may be applied to any of those instances in which combinations and associations are formed to rival any trader, or set or description of traders; as the *New Flour Company* (for example) may be called the *co-rivals* of the fair independent trader in that article. I wish it may not ultimately indeed cease to be an illustration in point; and by the extinction of all rivalry, place the necessary article of bread in the same situation in which the luxury of tea has so long (and, for the *East India Company*, so happily) remained.

SARPI.

Sept. 22, 1801.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

DESCRIPTION of the ISLES of FERRO, TRANSLATED from LE NORD LITTÉRAIRE, &c.

THE little isles of *Ferro*, *Fero*, or *Feroen*, situated between Norway and Iceland, are but very little known, and undoubtedly merit to be more so; their present state may furnish matter to an interesting and curious description, if undertaken by a skilful hand. This has been lately executed by the Rev. Mr. Landt, who from the year 1791 to 1798 has officiated as minister in these islands, and has just published in Danish, under the title of an Essay, a description of them, accompanied with engravings, plans, memoirs, &c. relative to his work. The author, who is an accurate and well-informed observer, has travelled the whole country, to collect all the rare objects of natural history which it offered; these, it appears, he has sent to the Society of Natural History at Copenhagen.

The islands of *Ferro* are situated between  $61^{\circ} 15'$  and  $62^{\circ} 21'$  of north latitude; they have Norway to the east, at about 168 leagues distance; at the S. W. lie the islands of *Shetland*, distant about 99 leagues; on the S. lies *Ireland*; on the W. *Greenland*; and on the N. W. *Iceland*. Seventeen of these islands are inhabited and the three others are desert; they extend from S. to N. about 30 leagues and about 20 from W. to E.

The aspect which they present, is that of a groupe of rocks, elevated, steep, and almost contiguous, most of them in form of a pyramid, or like truncated cones, proceeding from the bosom of the sea. The



The principal of these rocks, is about 400 toises in height; the crust of earth which covers them, is no where more than four feet in thickness, and is generally about a foot and a half. The naturalist discovers here the most certain indexes of antient volcanic explosions;—they had not escaped the discerning eye of the learned Captain Born, to whom we are indebted for a geological description of the different strata, which here form the promontories, as likewise for a plan of these islands, with geographical charts, the whole inserted in the Memoirs of the Society of Natural History at Copenhagen.

The isles of Ferro are watered by many brooks or streams, which are generally crossed by fording; there are few lakes; the largest is not more than four leagues in circumference; it abounds in salmon trout. Some springs of hot water are found; the best known is that of *Warmakilde*; the author, on examining it towards the latter end of the month of November found its water luke-warm, like milk just taken from the cow.

There are often seen perched on the peaks and extremities of the rocks, innumerable flocks of aquatic birds, drawn up, as it were, rank and file; they make their nests in the clefts above the precipices, and are so little accustomed to be disturbed, that numbers of them may be killed by the discharge of a single musket, without causing the others to stir.

One of these isles contains only a single habitation, and it is only in summer, that the curate can go to visit it. Even to enter it, one is obliged to be raised up by the help of a machine, which likewise serves to descend by; the rock is so abrupt, that the islanders cannot use a boat, and they cannot quit their island, without the assistance of their neighbours who come in search of them.

It was only at the commencement of the century just elapsed, that coal-mines were discovered in the southern part of these islands. The government had caused many trials to be made of these coals; but it was only in 1777 that those trials were judged to be of sufficient interest and consequence. A commissary named *ad hoc* determined that the quarry was about 12,000 feet in length, by a medium width of 4000, and that the height of the combustible matter was five feet, so that it promised an immense profit to the state for centuries to come; but the difficulty of working it appeared so great, that the

labour was abandoned. The celebrated professor Kratzenstein, of Copenhagen, analysed the coals, and found them to produce a heat more ardent and of a longer duration than those of England; but that they were less easy to kindle; he, likewise, found them proper for all sorts of uses. A trial of them has been likewise made in Scotland, and they are now acknowledged to be of a superior quality. One of the principal reasons which induced the relinquishment of an enterprize likely to be so lucrative, was the difficulty and the expence of freight, from a country so remote from others, in which, moreover, wood and turf are every day getting dearer. Among other measures suggested to remove this obstacle, it has been proposed, and the idea does not appear destitute of foundation, to send there, to load with coal, such vessels as, having been employed in the whale-fishery, might have made an unprofitable voyage. The necessary permission for this purpose would be easily granted, and there is no doubt but the coal might be had at a very moderate price. The author of this account takes some pains to shew all the advantages which Denmark might derive from this useful production. It likewise appears, that a particular society, not long ago established at Copenhagen, has undertaken the importation of this coal, which it proposes to do on a large scale. It must be granted, however, that a sufficient degree of zeal has not yet been attached to the business, or, at least, government has taken no part in it, and bestowed no particular attention upon it.

It is a circumstance very favourable to the exportation of the productions of the country, and, at the same time, very singular, that, notwithstanding the situation of these islands, in the centre of the north, their harbours are never frozen, so that the entrance to them is always free, and the navigation is not at all interrupted during the winter. It excites astonishment in the author that the vessels sent to the whale-fishery, do not pass the winter in the port known by the name of Vestmanhavn, from whence they might repair very easily to their destination in the first days of spring; the coast is, in general, good; vessels have nothing to fear from rocks or shallows, and it offers many good havens.

It has been remarked, that the measles and the small-pox only attack the inhabitants when brought there by strangers: but in that case, they makes ravages as terrible

terrible as the most frightful plague; they have now been exempt, however, 70 years from the small-pox.

The temperature is neither very hot in summer, nor very cold in winter; it has been already remarked that the sea never freezes on the coasts. The air is reckoned to be nebulous, moist, and unhealthful; in fact, mists are very frequent, but they are not unhealthful, not being fetid, and the inhabitants feel no inconvenience from them; besides, they are not so gross as to conceal the sight of the houses, as some pretend. The winds, which get ingulphed between the rocks, blow sometimes with such violence, that they detach large fragments from them, dash others to pieces, and become so impetuous, that persons on horseback, when they hear the whistling across the rocks, are obliged to dismount, to avoid being overset; even persons on foot throw themselves on their face, to avoid a more dangerous downfall. The wind not seldom announces its approach by a crack, which is heard through the whole house, and which precedes it by some seconds;—but when the hurricane arrives, it has already spent so much of its force, that the building is not damaged; at other times, there comes on the back of it a second blast, which, with fresh impetuosity, shakes the house, pierces beneath the flooring, and tears it up, or, at least, makes the chair or bed tremble, whereon the inmate reposes.

The most violent winds are those which, passing across and over the rocks, are reflected from them with redoubled violence; and which, meeting opposite winds, acquire a considerable concentration, and thus struggle as it were in the plains; they sometimes come on so suddenly that an instant before the tempest a person might walk in the open air with a candle in his hand, without extinguishing it. Thunder is not frequent; but when it does take place, the continued roar with which it causes the rocks to resound, is really tremendous.

An opinion not a little singular prevails among the inhabitants of these islands, that the sun rises higher, at present, than it did formerly; in some places the form and the height of the rocks conceal the view of that luminary, during some months of the winter; there it is known exactly, what day it is to appear again:—in 1789 it was seen at *Qualaig*, two days sooner than it was expected. “Some old men, (adds the author,) have assured me, that certain sides of the rocks, which in their youth were but slightly illumined by the sun, are now much more so.”

The culture of corn is comparatively trifling here, by reason of the excessive labours which it requires in a country so mountainous, and where besides it would be necessary to devote so much care and application in the spring, which is precisely the season when the fishery calls for a general attention and employs all hands. Gardening must naturally be very little exercised in a country where the soil is so ungrateful. Among the vegetables which thrive here, we must reckon potatoes, the cultivation of which is rapidly increasing; radishes and turnips thrive equally well. It is not so with trees; of course there is no wood. The author made a number of trials on different plants of fruit-trees, but without success; cherry-trees, although they put forth abundance of flowers, drop the fruit, before it grows to half its size; many wild trees, likewise, perished at the first appearance of the winter.

The principal, or we may even say, only riches of the inhabitants, consist in their flocks of sheep; and, provided these prosper, they give themselves little trouble about their bad harvests, or unsuccessful fisheries; their sheep serve them for food and furnish them with cloathing, and a medium of exchange for the commodities of life, which are not very numerous with them. The sheep are never folded, neither in summer nor winter. When this last season is not very rude, those animals maintain themselves in tolerable condition, by making holes in the snow to browse on the grass which is preserved underneath; but if the winter is long and rigorous, they often perish. The snow, which covers the fields, obliges them to make for the rocks next the sea, as being always less loaded with snow; but sometimes, not being able to keep their footing on the ice, they slide down headlong into the sea; or else, wandering along the brink, they are drawn into the sea with the *avalanche*, often to the number of 50 or even 100; or, lastly, they get enveloped by the snow in the midst of the rock: in this last case, sometimes they keep themselves for six or seven weeks on the little grass which they find under the snow. Here and there a sort of stables have been provided, where they are penned up together to keep themselves warm. If from the rigour of the season, they should be left there too long; at the end of some weeks, hunger impels them to eat one another's skins.

The chase of marine birds, which make their nests in the mountains, is, likewise



likewise, very advantageous. When they are found apart in places almost inaccessible, they are sometimes so tame, that they may be taken with the hand; and if they are wild, nets are laid for them; and the method which these islanders employ to catch them is alike curious and dangerous. Two men, armed with staves of four fathoms in length, furnished with branches forming a net or snare, tie themselves together with a cord of from eight to ten fathoms, and by means of a plank adapted to the end of the staves, one of them, placing it under the seat of the other, raises it till it meets a solid point of support on some projection of the rock; then the latter assists his comrade to rise by help of the rope; this operation is repeated from precipice to precipice, till the adventurers have gained the summit of the rock, or, at least, the crevice which serves for an asylum to the birds. Instances have been known of one of these bravoes happening to slip, when, dragging along the other, both are tumbled down headlong.

Some rocks are of so sharp and steep a cut, that they cannot climb them by help of the staves or poles; in this case they endeavour to ascend them another way; when arrived at them, six men tie a seventh to a cord, which they keep hold of, and thus make it carefully descend into the different cavities which the flank of the rock presents, to catch the birds that have lodged there. By a second cord the latter gives the signal when he wishes to stop or to be lifted up. This chase usually takes place at the approach of night and in calm weather. One man can take in a night many hundreds of birds. It is sometimes necessary to tie another cord to the extremity of that which supports the fowler and to fix it on a boat placed on the sea; by this means they can give him a flight or range of 20 fathoms which enables him to penetrate every where. It is easy to conceive what must be the address and the courage of these persons; let it be supposed only, as it often happens, that the man in passing over a large piece of rock, happens to detach it from the mass, and he is inevitably crushed under it.

The fishery here was, in ancient times, an object of the greatest importance; at present, the fish are no longer in such abundance, and the moment is perhaps come, when it would be advantageous to sacrifice this branch of industry to agriculture.

The whale fishery offers a curious spec-

tacle. The whale, which is found here at stated periods, is of a small species, but is met with in companies of 100, and even 1000. They are commonly discovered in open sea by the fishers: as soon as they are perceived, the fisherman gives a preconcerted signal to the other boats, which collect and drive those enormous animals before them, by repeatedly hurling large pebbles behind them. When this manoeuvre is perceived on the coast, messengers are immediately dispatched to spread abroad the agreeable news. One party throw themselves into the boats to assist the fishers, others wait on the shore; bread, meat, &c. are brought; acclamations of joy are heard, and, being repeated from rock to rock, often precede the arrival of the messenger.

Sometimes the whales themselves are driven like a tame flock; at other times they escape; a fresh chase is then commenced, and by oars and pebbles successively hurled at them, they are forced to turn towards the shore; which often causes a painful labour of many days and nights, and, to augment the misfortune, sometimes without success. When they have been able to push the whales into some gulph or creek, it will be requisite, in dark weather, to surround it with a semicircle of boats, that they may not escape in the night. In the day-time, fires are kindled on the coast, that the smoke may conceal the sight of land, and likewise because it has been observed, that the whale steers for the coast where the full moon appears, when that luminary is sinking on the horizon.

But soon the combat commences; the boats break the semicircle, and dart into the midst of the whales; the seamen armed with a kind of long pikes, display all their address to wound as many whales as possible, and above all try to direct their blows towards the tail of the animal; but they take great care not to strike them when they are too near; in such a case they would not fail to upset and even break the boats.

When the attack is thus commenced, the troop of whales spring forwards towards the land, impelling an immense volume of water before them, with which they precipitate themselves on the coast, where many remain dry.

Now is the time for those who had remained on the shore in concealment to shew themselves; they now run up and throw themselves on the whales, to wound them

them in the neck with long knives; an adroit champion with two stabs will pierce the whale to the bone, who, in his agitations and struggles to disembarass himself, finishes by twisting his own neck.

The fishermen lay hold of this opportunity to drag it further off, to dispatch it with less trouble: but they take great care not to strike it in the eyes, the pain of which would cause it to brandish its tail very vigorously, as it has a singular strength in that part, and might wound the operators very dangerously with it.

The sea is reddened with the blood of these fishes to a considerable extent; but, what is astonishing, no sooner do those that have escaped being wounded gain the open sea, than they return to the field of battle, yet covered with the blood of their comrades, where death awaits them.

Great advantage is made by the acquisition of this species of whale; the natives eat it with pleasure, while it is fresh; and certain morsels of it are in much request with foreigners; the flesh found under the fat has almost the taste of beef; what is not eaten fresh, is cut into long slices and dried. The fat serves to make oil with, or it is salted and eat like meat; it will keep for many years.

Independently of these whales, of the smaller species, sometimes the larger whale is found in the circumjacent seas. The fishery of this is much more easy. They approach it in a boat, and tickle its back with an oar, which it supports patiently. While it complacently submits to this sport, a seaman thrusts into his spout-hole a woollen glove, which deprives it of the faculty of being able to plunge; he next pierces it in a part full of fat, and ties a cord to it, with which they are enabled to drag it towards the shore, where they make it fast. The animal seems amused with this manœuvre, which is to become so fatal to him; but he is soon assailed with a multitude of boats, from which they dart their harpoons on him, till he loses blood. The combat then becomes dangerous for the fishermen, from the terrible strokes of the tail which it gives when it feels itself wounded.

Neither the fat nor the flesh of this sort of whale is eaten. It has been found, that when the fat was eaten, there exhaled through the pores a fetid sweat, which tinged the wearing apparel yellow. A property so singular seems worthy to fix the attention of physicians, and to be the object of some experiments;—as does,

likewise, another observation, which doubtless will not appear indifferent, that many women in the flower of their age experience here, without any apparent cause, a compleat suppression of their *menfes*, and often without any inconvenience.

We are not to expect to find a considerable commerce in a country which is totally destitute of manufactures and where agriculture and the fishery can never become objects of importance. The exportation is reduced to some trifling articles, such as stockings, flannel waistcoats, suet, fish, fish-oil, quills, skins and butter; it is carried on, provisorily, by a monopoly, which the government has reserved to itself, not to enrich the fiscal purse at the expence of these islanders, but to supply their ever-urgent wants, without being obliged to make too considerable sacrifices.

The inhabitants of these islands, the population of which does not exceed 5000 souls, are, in general, well-made; they have fair complexions, and the sun seldom impairs their whiteness. No faces are seen among them, which offer those hideous marks which the small-pox leaves, and which are so common elsewhere. A great number of them have white hair. They are not deficient in understanding, which may be, doubtless, attributed to the little confinement and constraint which they experience, and to the extreme liberty which they enjoy in infancy. They are phlegmatic, but nevertheless sympathizing, beneficent, and hospitable. Nothing is more rare than quarrels among them; they carry *politesse* in conversation so far, that in addressing a discourse to any one, they entitle him *Valsigravur*, that is to say, 'The blessed.' They are upright and frugal, and are scarcely ever seen to be intoxicated with brandy, although they are very fond of that liquor. We may, perhaps, reproach them with a blind attachment to antient usages, and with a singular tendency to credulity, and to superstitious practices. Even envy is no stranger to them.

As there is no school, and the parents themselves are the instructors of their children, it may be easily conceived that knowledge here must be very backward. They are fond, however, of reading. Many know how to write; and in general they can calculate very well, without either pen or pencil. The frequent nocturnal fisheries, and their residing among the rocks, have taught them so well to know the stars, that they can usually indicate the hour by the rising of those stars.

They



They do not divide the day into hours like ours, but into hours three times longer, without however being very exact in that respect; the hours of night are indicated agreeably to the position of the stars. Skilful players at chess are every where found among them; but instrumental music is perfectly unknown, and they only dance to the sound of the voice.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*A SKETCH of VIENNA, and of the MANNERS of its INHABITANTS.*

VIENNA has been so long the capital of the Empire, that it seems to possess some claim to the highest rank among the cities of Europe. It has so much increased in dimensions of late years, that, including its vast suburbs, it has not unaptly been compared to a swallow with the wings of an eagle. In 1796 the city itself was computed to contain 1397 houses, and the suburbs 5102, besides a considerable space reserved for building. The suburbs likewise are adorned with a great number of spacious gardens, and many of the buildings occupy a large extent of ground.

From the latitude of Vienna, which is nearly the same as that of Orleans, it would be supposed that the temperature of the air was in general very high; but this metropolis is surrounded with lofty hills and mountains that collect much ice and snow in winter, the retreat of which, in spring, is very tardy. Hence it is that the intense summer-heats last only a couple of months, and in winter the cold is often very severe.

The heat too is much moderated by very frequent and often keen winds which prevail here, greatly to the inconvenience of the refugee Milanese, and other Italians, who have taken up their abode in this city. The inhabitants of Vienna, like their neighbours, the Hungarians and Poles, use warm clothing, and wrap themselves up in their pelisses on the first appearance of cold weather; besides using the German custom of warming their houses with stoves, which are always of a size amply sufficient for the climate.

The number of those who fall victims to pulmonic diseases in Vienna, is remarkably large. All great cities, it is true, are unfavourable for the consumptive, but nowhere does this disease appear so fatal, notwithstanding all the efforts of the medical art, which is cultivated with more care, and practised with more skill here,

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than perhaps in any other part of Germany.

The small-pox too is often very fatal here. In 1795 it carried off 1098 persons. The inoculation for the cow-pox has, however, been lately introduced, which may prove of essential benefit.

Vienna has the advantage of being divided by the Danube, but this is purchased by some inconveniences; for, when the river is suddenly swelled by the melting of the snows from the hills, it inundates a part of the suburbs, often to a considerable height. It is then that the excellence of the police is peculiarly distinguished: it is not easy to conceive greater precautions, and more admirable methods than are here employed, for the preservation and relief of the families exposed to the effects of this calamity.

It would be imagined that advantage would be taken of possessing so fine a river, to form numerous parties of pleasure to sail beside its beautiful banks; but this amusement is not at all suited to the taste of the inhabitants. They possess, however, the important advantage of an easy navigation for goods and provisions of every kind.

Vienna is one of the least beautiful of all the capitals of Europe. There is very little to strike the stranger's eye; the streets are crooked, and very irregular, with but little appearance of any plan or order. Near the centre of the town is the singular sight of a bridge thrown across a deep low street, which admits of carriages passing over, whilst the usual thoroughfare is going on in the street below; resembling the canals in England, which are often thrown over navigable rivers.

There is but one street in Vienna that can properly be called magnificent, and this is a continued line of splendid houses and palaces. It is called the *Nobles'-street*. The suburbs are constructed on a better plan, and would be very elegant, if the houses were larger, and richer in architectural ornaments. The greater part of the streets are wide, level and regular, but they are chiefly inhabited by manufacturers and workmen of various trades.

The whole of the population of Vienna, in 1795, was computed at 231,105 inhabitants, of whom 1231 were ecclesiastics, 3253 nobility, 4256 public functionaries and persons living upon their private fortune, and 7333 citizens belonging to the corporation.

Among the establishments for the relief of the sick, must be first mentioned the

S s

Great



Great Hospital, the direction of which is entrusted to the celebrated Frank. In 1796 it received 11,860 patients. A pathological Museum is contained within its walls.

Another institution is the hospital for lying-in women. In the year above-mentioned it received 1904 women, of whom 111 died.

The Lunatic Hospital contained in 1796, 261 insane persons, 156 of whom were males, and 105 females. The following year 190 patients were received, and 122 went out. The principal remedy used in the house is abstinence and a strict regimen; and no one is admitted without bringing with him an account of the previous treatment to which the patient has been exposed.

There is, besides, a military hospital, several charities which are attended to by the different religious orders, and an hospital for Jews, which last is distinguished for neatness and excellent management.

Vienna may likewise pride itself on an institution peculiar in its kind, and of singular utility, founded by Leopold. By this, the suburbs of the town are divided into eight districts, each of which has its physician, its surgeon, and its midwife, all paid by government, whose office it is to visit the poor at their own houses. These practitioners, in 1795, had the care of 19,820 patients, of whom 464 died, and 623 were sent to the hospital. This institution has been found so beneficial, that on the succeeding year to its establishment it was extended to the whole city.

One more institution we must mention, which is somewhat similar to the former; it is for diseased children under ten years of age. In 1795 it had the care of 1935 patients, of whom only 113 died.

Among the various regulations for the public health, one deserves to be mentioned, which was ordained in 1796. It is, that no new-built house may be inhabited, before the physician of the district has examined whether the walls are sufficiently dry. This marks a degree of vigilance and attention in the health-police, almost carried to excess.

The price of provisions in Vienna is almost inconceivably low. Hungary furnishes meat, corn, and wine in abundance; Austria supplies plenty of wood by the navigation of the Danube; and there are about 150 large gardens for table-vegetables around the suburbs of the town, which are cultivated with skill and attention, and with the advantage of plenty of water. By these means, all kinds of legumes are

always cheap and abundant, though the gardeners are in very easy circumstances. Their labourers are chiefly inhabitants of the Styrian mountains, who come regularly every spring to Vienna for employment. As the articles of the first necessity, bread, wine, meat, and vegetables are plentiful, the wages of workmen are low; and as the country likewise furnishes itself with the principal materials for the most necessary manufactures, there are few things, except foreign productions, which require much expence. The police pays particular attention to the supply of provision, and often inspects the markets, and the weights and measures of the dealers.

In private society the number of polite circles is so great, that the coffee-houses are not much frequented. The taverns, however, are much more so, and there is no town in which there is a greater proportion of taverns and public-houses. The coffee-houses are very good, but the eating-houses not so comfortable. The greatest hospitality reigns among the inhabitants of Vienna, for, independently of a number of houses where an open table is kept, a stranger will find many houses where he may come at all hours of the day, and take part in the conversation, and the refreshments which are liberally handed about.

The streets of Vienna are remarkably quiet and orderly, so that as early as ten o'clock at night every thing is silent. It is the custom, indeed, for a lodger when he returns home later than that hour, to pay a small fee to the porter of the house, for every house has one. If in the evening after ten o'clock you walk in any part of the suburbs, the stillness of the streets is truly striking; scarcely any-body but the watch is stirring, and yet the people of Vienna are not very early risers, and in this respect the difference between this city and Naples is highly remarkable.

There is a coffee-house in the suburb of Leopoldstad, called the *Greek Coffee-house*, which is worthy the stranger's notice. It is situated between the Danube and the street through which all the carriages pass to the promenade of the *Prater*, and is almost entirely frequented by Greeks (who are very numerous at Vienna), so that a person hearing their language and seeing their dress, might imagine himself in the midst of Greece.

It must be acknowledged to the praise of Government and private persons, that much pains have been constantly taken to prevent common begging. The Orphan House, in 1797, contained 1479 of these unfortunate



unfortunate children, and there is an establishment for providing for old people, and fathers of families who cannot earn their subsistence. Still, however, there are beggars, and this part of police is not brought to such perfection as at Hamburg, and some few other towns on the Continent.

The people of Vienna are industrious, though by no means equal, in this respect, to the English. The town and suburbs contain a great variety of manufactures, particularly in silk. In no place is embroidery more encouraged, though these articles have lost much of their demand from the pressing necessities of the war; and both workmen are scarce, and the raw materials, especially the Italian silk, are become very dear. The people of Vienna likewise excel in manufactures of steel, carriages of all sorts, silk ribbands, harnesses, saddles, &c. There are, however, very few manufactured articles exported, but only raw materials.

The Academy of Arts is divided into seven classes, each of which has its own Professor. There is one for objects relative to manufacture, another for historical painting, for taking views from rural scenery, for sculpture, for architecture, for sculpture on metal, and for engraving on copper. Each class contains a large number of scholars. The Professor for painting rural scenery, makes a weekly excursion during the summer into the country around the town, along with his scholars, to exercise them in their art. Many of these Professors have attained considerable celebrity. The Gallery of Painting of the Prince of Lichtenstein, and the Belvedere, are very magnificent.

The art of ornamental gardening has, of late years, made very great progress; so that it would be difficult to find any where, except in England, so many gardens laid out in excellent taste, as in the neighbourhood of this capital.

In a country, where the memory of a Gluck and a Mozart is so much cherished, and which possesses a Haydn, and so many other eminent composers, music cannot fail to be highly cultivated. A taste for this fine art pervades every class of people. There are a number of circles where a concert never fails to form part of the evening's amusement. Indeed a stranger is often fatigued with the many hours that are devoted to this entertainment.

The German theatre at Vienna has always enjoyed a great reputation, and has long been the best in Germany. The Italian comic operas are also in general very well performed. Almost every one

of the suburbs has its theatre. The taste which the people of Vienna have for *ballets* has been formed by the pains taken at the principal theatre to engage capital dancers, so that the public are not to be satisfied except by great excellence in this kind of performance.

Literature does not flourish here. It is neither the capital of the Empire, nor any part of the south of Germany, that can entitle the Germans to the appellation of a learned nation. Petersburg and Rome excepted, there is no town, perhaps, in which the list of prohibited books is so large as at Vienna.

The town, however, contains a large university, and a splendid collection of manuscripts and works, all purely literary or scientific. There are, it is true, several eminent men who may dispute the palm of learning with any in Europe; but the privileges of science are very difficult to obtain here, the examinations being very numerous, and full of that kind of argumentation which is quite foreign to genuine science. Very few journals are read in Vienna, and they are rarely to be met with in public places; and books of science are very difficult to be obtained.

In such an order of things, which is doubtless kept up from system, nothing great can be expected in literature or the arts. Every bud of genius is destroyed in the birth, and no encouragement is given to rising talents.

It is remarkable, however, that modern Greek is much cultivated here. It employs, at present, three presses; and there are Greeks who translate into their own language a variety of German, Italian, and French works. They likewise publish Greek almanacks and gazettes.

Whether it is from a partiality to the English, or a dislike to the French, we know not, but it is now more than ever the custom for the nobility and gentry to teach their children English; so that it is not uncommon to see young ladies going to mass with the prayer-book in use among the English Catholics.

We may here observe that an Englishman, whatever be his condition, enjoys, from long custom, the privilege of being presented to court by the resident minister from his country, and consequently an access to the first circles, which has often given rise to very singular and entertaining adventures.

Besides the university, there are a number of large schools, where every thing relating to commerce is taught at a very moderate rate. In general, however, the



business of education is much behind-hand with the improvements of the present age.

The people of Vienna are in general honest and simple in their manners. Now and then one may remark a kind of studied politeness, and a kind of affectation of loading with titles and compliments, which forms a considerable contrast with the natural frankness and even roughness of manners. This may be attributed to the influence of the court, and the vast number of diplomatic agents in this capital, where every German Prince has some affairs to carry on.

The strongest passion of the inhabitants of Vienna seems to be for good cheer. If they do not always take the most delicate food, they at least eat very largely, and drink in proportion.

The traveller coming from Venice or Milan will find here some little admixture of Italian customs. Chocolate, for example, which the Italians are so fond of, and which is little used in the North, is much in vogue here: so are certain vegetables, such as brocoli, and the like. The Italian language is also much spoken here.

The people of Vienna have so long been reproached with the badness of their language, that in general they have come (at least the well-educated among them) to speak their native tongue very correctly, and perhaps with more purity than in most other parts of Germany, though still they may be distinguished by a peculiar accent.

The women are handsome, and mild in their manners, and often preserve their beauty very long. They love dress and luxurious living; their minds do not want cultivation, but the books that they read are very few. Music is what they attend to the most assiduously.

No where are there so many amusements going on as in this town. Besides a great number of houses of public entertainment, where eating, drinking, and dancing, are constantly going on, the people take their part in the diversions which seem reserved for the higher classes.

The greatest happiness which the inhabitants of Vienna can enjoy, has been, at all times, a good table, and with it two or three choice friends. The latter, however, it is now difficult to find, for the people of Vienna are of late become very little communicative, reserved, and mistrustful. They love to frequent public places, and hear and see with interest what is going on, but they do not like to be observed. Formerly they took pleasure in hearing from strangers what was passing in the

world, now they only read the news, or pick it up as they can; they used to be fond of adopting new opinions, now they have their system, from which they seldom depart. This change in the conduct of the people of Vienna is partly owing to the revolutionary events which have taken place on every side, which attach the people still more to the enjoyments which they find at home; and partly to the vigilant eye which the government keeps over all the public opinions and conversations, which renders the people timid and suspicious.

Among the crimes committed in this capital, theft is by far the commonest, and the extent to which it is carried is truly alarming. Every workman in gold and silver is constantly trembling for the security of his property. There are pick-pockets, house-breakers, thieves who steal the linen from the house-tops and garrets, horse and carriage stealers, and those who take the bodies from church-yards for the use of the surgeons. There are, besides, highwaymen, who imitate the politeness of those that are so common in England.

Some of the lower class of citizens and servants still retain the use of bonnets richly embroidered with gold; and these, too, sometimes become the plunder of street-robbers.

On going out of the city, the stranger is struck with the beauty and magnificence of the numerous houses, parks, and gardens, which crowd its environs. Among these he will distinguish the imperial residences of Laxenbourg and Schönbrunnen; the Belvidere, particularly celebrated for its noble collection of pictures, and embellished with the spoils of the churches of Brabant, under Joseph; the majestic palace of Gallizinberg, the magnificent Dornbach, the extensive establishment of Marshal de Lascy, and especially the Augarten and the Prater.

The Emperor Joseph opened the Augarten to the public. The first entrance presents a magnificent garden, but entirely the creature of art. It is formed of long straight shady walks, impenetrable to the sun, full of nightingales, and the favourite promenade of all the pretty women. At the principal entrance is a large building, converted into a splendid eating-house. It is composed of large galleries, beautifully decorated, in which the business of good cheer is going on from morning to night, either to large or small parties.

Before this building is a circle surrounded with large chestnut-trees, under which are tables for serving tea, coffee, ices, &c.

A fine



A fine raised terrace surrounds the lower part of the garden, beneath which the Danube is seen running in a gentle current. From hence the eye wanders with delight to a fine picturesque chain of mountains in the distance; and nearer, to fine woods and country villas, beautiful meadows, and numerous hamlets and villages; and just before the eyes is the thick and gloomy forest of the Brigitt. This forest, which is about a league in extent, is divided through its whole length by the Danube, the banks of which offer a delicious walk, and the stream is here peaceful and slow. At the entrance of the forest are small houses, where refreshments are sold. On feast-days and holidays the forest is full of people, and then every cottage is the scene of mirth and good cheer, besides numerous parties under trees, in the adjoining meadows, or on the banks of the river.

On crossing the river to the opposite forest, the scene is quite changed. Here the scenery is wild and solitary. The Danube now becomes a sea, and spreads itself majestically into several branches, forming, by its divisions, large islands, some of which are thick woods, others only sprinkled with beautiful groves, and others rich meadows. Here the stag bounds along the thickets, whilst the nightingale and other singing birds enchant the ear of the traveller. At the end of this fine forest the Danube is lost to the view.

The cottages are small buildings, of a single story, well built, and white-washed without, whilst within the appearance of health and plenty sits on the countenance of the inhabitants.

The magnificent garden of Augarten, however, is much neglected by the inhabitants, who prefer the *Prater*, especially those who keep carriages and splendid equipages. A little beyond the town you arrive at the *Prater*, by a fine avenue, a league in length, which runs through a forest. This forest, however, appears a large village, for houses and cottages are scattered throughout. There are houses for refreshment in the Turkish, Chinese, Italian, and English, taste, besides rooms for billiards and other amusements, all painted and decorated with great elegance. The inhabitants of this forest are neither woodmen nor shepherds, but are sellers of coffee and lemonade, confectioners, keep eating-houses, or else are musicians, dancers, shew sleight-of-hand tricks, and a number of similar employments. Here is a particular privileged part of the wood, in which princes and citizens, monks and soldiers, all that is high or low in

rank, all that is pretty or homely among the women walk together without restraint or distinction. In the evening it is the mall for all the pretty women, whilst all the houses around are so many temples of good cheer, which are constantly crowded. Genteel company, indeed, generally satisfy themselves with ices, or coffee and cream, but before and after the promenade they require something more substantial. This is the place too for rope dancers, dealers in various toys and curiosities, so that in truth the whole wood seems an enchanted palace of pleasures. Whilst the walkers are thus amusing themselves, the large avenue is crowded with splendid equipages (which are extremely numerous in Vienna); and carriages of every description, coaches, cabriolets, ight elegant whiskeys, drawn by Barbs, English or Spanish horses, glance rapidly along, so that the whole road is in motion as far as the Danube, which terminates the course.

The *Prater* is the place in which magnificent fire-works are often exhibited. From hence, too, the aëronaut Blanchard ascended in his balloon; and in short, this is the spot in which all out-door spectacles are given, which are very numerous in this large capital.

Nothing, however, equals the pleasure, in a fine day, of dining under some tree on the banks of the Danube, regaled with charming music that attracts the stags and deer, who come and eat bread out of the hand.

These are enjoyments which render Vienna so attractive, and which are possessed by few other capitals in Europe.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PARTICULARS relative to the NEW PLANET, discovered on the first DAY of this CENTURY.

THE celebrated Astronomer M. von Zach, had communicated to Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, M. Piazzi's observations of the 1st and 23d of January; and on the 30th of May received from him a calculation of new elements of the planet's orbit. These elements, however, could not be determined with any great exactness, as the observations are only twenty-two days distant from one-another, and are only given in minutes. Dr. Olbers found, however, from all the data then known, the Diameter of the orbit 2,947,465 — Longitude of the ascending node, 2° 21' 55" 10" — Inclination of the orbit, 7° 54' 38" — Heliocentric longitude on the 1st of January, 1801, 2° 7' 40' 36" — Sidereal Revolution, 1841, 24 days = 5,04096



5,04096 years—Diurnal heliocentric motion,  $11' 43'' 87$ —Annual motion,  $71^{\circ} 24' 57'' 6$ —With these elements it would have been difficult to calculate before-hand the course of the planet, so as to be able to find it again on its re-appearing in the morning in August, if it be not at first sight distinguishable from a star of the 8th magnitude; “for, probably, (says Dr. Olbers) it has a considerable eccentricity. In opposition it may, perhaps, increase in luminousness, so as to equal a star of the 6th magnitude. I have little doubt that it will be found in La Lande’s Catalogue.”

On the 16th of May Professor Bode writes to M. von Zach, “That it gave him great pleasure to find, that M. von Zach agreed with him in opinion respecting the Piazzi comet, and that Oriani and Piazzi himself incline towards the same opinion.—How often (continues he) have I wished that I might live to witness this discovery—I have been several times laughed at by others about my ideas of the harmonic progression in the distances of the planets.\*\*\*\*\* Adopting 2,75 for the distance, I find the heliocentric difference of longitude, betwixt the 1st and 23d of Jan. very well corresponding with the observations; the planet goes to its node, which I placed in  $\gamma$ : its inclination must exceed  $6^{\circ}$ ; and this I think was one of the causes why it was not sooner discovered.”

Till towards the end of May M. von Zach received no farther accounts relative to this star. He had communicated to his friends the Parisian astronomers the observations and elements calculated: and, not doubting that La Lande, to whom Piazzi had sent the first account of the discovery of the comet, had likewise been made acquainted with the subsequent observations and conjectures, he requested him to send to him an account of all the particulars that had come to his knowledge relative to the new planet.

But to his no small surprise he received, in the beginning of June, several letters from Paris; one from the Senator La Place, dated the 29th of May; from La Lande and Burckhardt, of the 26th of May; from De Lambre, of the 24th of May; from Méchain, of the 26th of May; from Henry, of the 28th of May; in which none of these six astronomers, who had communicated several important observations and new discoveries, writes even a single syllable about the new planet! Méchain only makes mention of Piazzi’s comet;—from which it appears, that so late as the end of May they knew nothing of the conjecture of its

being a planet; although the astronomers in Germany had been made acquainted therewith by Professor Bode already in the month of March.—Méchain in his letter to M. von Zach, of the 26th of May, merely says, “Have you seen the comet, which the journals announce to have been discovered at Palermo last January? No one here has yet found it. Our astronomers have not discovered any since that of the month of December, 1799. I sometimes look out for them; but without success.”

On the 10th of June, M. von Zach received another letter from Professor Bode, in which he says, “Piazzi’s first letter I received on the 20th of March, and on the next post-day, the 23d, I answered it. But he did not wait for my reply; and—conceive my joy and at the same time my vexation!—I received a second letter from Piazzi, in which I found only the following few words relative to the newly-discovered planet: ‘I wrote to you in January, informing you that I had discovered a comet in Taurus, which comet I continued to observe till the 11th of February, when I was attacked by a dangerous disease, from which I have not entirely recovered. As soon as the state of my health will permit, I shall calculate elements for it, and send them to you. In the mean time I have communicated my observations to M. La Lande.’—It is remarkable that he still calls the star a comet, as in his first letter.”

On the 18th of June, M. von Zach received a letter from Dr. Burckhardt, in Paris, from which we learn the following particulars: La Lande had received Piazzi’s observation on the 31st of May, when Dr. Burckhardt immediately began to calculate its orbit. Two days later they received Von Zach’s and Oriani’s investigations, which gave them cause to hope that the supposed comet would prove to be a planet. Dr. Burckhardt had already found that the arc described by it was not considerable. The small geocentric and heliocentric motion of the comet gave him a great deal of trouble in calculating its orbit. He had first chosen for this purpose the observations of the 14th, 21st, and 28th of January: but from this circumstance found himself under the necessity of selecting the observations most distant in time from one another, viz. those of the 1st and 21st of January, and of the 11th of February. During these 42 days the geocentric longitude of the comet varied only  $3^{\circ}$ , and the heliocentric longitude only  $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . On attempting to correct, by La Place’s method, the parabola found by his method, he



he discovered that nothing in this respect could be effected by the conditional equations. He then tried La Place's method of approximation, but with as little success: the unavoidable errors of observation having too great an influence on the differences of the geocentric longitudes and latitudes. He now proved eight hypotheses by means of La Place's method of correction, but without approximating nearer to the truth. He then calculated the following orbit which agrees with the three observations to within  $\pm 2\frac{1}{2}$  minutes:

Diameter of the orbit, 2,74.—Epoch, 1801, 2<sup>h</sup> 8<sup>m</sup> 16<sup>s</sup> 20".—Ascending-Node, 21<sup>h</sup> 20<sup>m</sup> 15<sup>s</sup>.—Inclination of the orbit, 11<sup>o</sup> 21'.—Period of revolution, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  years.

However various the trials that had been made; yet, as it did not thence follow, that it was impossible to find a parabola for these observations, he determined to apply a method, which had often proved successful, when all other methods of interpolation failed.\*\*\*\*\* Putting the logarithm of the distance from the sun equal 0,378, the smallest error was  $\pm 8'$ ; then putting the logarithm of the distance 0,378, the smallest error was  $\pm 4$ . It was therefore necessary still more to diminish the distance; and after 20 hypotheses he found the following parabola:

Place of the ascending node, 2<sup>h</sup> 20<sup>m</sup> 50".—Inclination of the orbit, 9<sup>o</sup> 41'.—Place of the perihelium, 4<sup>h</sup> 8<sup>m</sup> 38<sup>s</sup> 25".—Smallest distance from the sun, 2,21883, its log.

0,3461250.—Logarithm of the diurnal motion, 9,4409408.—Time of the passage through the perihelium, 1801, 30th June, 19h. 1'.

Dr. Burckhardt is of opinion, that there is no other parabola that more nearly agrees with these three observations. The errors in the longitude are on the 14th and 28th of January—1' 47" and + 38. But Piazzi had not mentioned any thing respecting the accuracy with which he was able to observe the comet.

On the 21st of June M. von Zach received the promised continuation of Dr. Burckhardt's researches. He had calculated an ellipsis for the comet, although the arc it had run through was too small for us to expect great accuracy, but he thought he should thereby facilitate the finding of the star.

Place of the ascending node, 2, 20<sup>o</sup> 58' 30".—Inclination of the path, 10<sup>o</sup> 47' 0".—Place of the aphelium, 2<sup>h</sup> 8<sup>m</sup> 59<sup>s</sup> 37".—Time of the passage through the aphelium, January, 1801, 1,3328.—Excentricity, 0,0364.—Logarithm of half the great axis, 0,4106586.—Period of sidereal circumvolution, 4,13 years.

This ellipsis represents, within a few seconds, the longitudes and latitudes of five observations. It would have been easy to obtain a greater degree of accuracy, but he thought it quite superfluous, as the arc run through is so small." The above ellipsis gave Dr. Burckhardt the following

Places of the Planet discovered by PIAZZI.

1801.	Medium. Time.	Geocentr. Long.	Geocentr. Lat.
20th June	13h 4'	101 <sup>o</sup> 45'	30 <sup>o</sup> 26' N.
17th July	1 43	113 3	4 6
12th August	10 54	124 21	4 51
7th September	16 19	135 28	5 41
12th ———	22 —	137 40	5 52
18th ———	3 —	139 50	6 3
23d ———	8 —	141 58	6 15
28th ———	13 —	144 5	6 27
3d October	17 41	146 9	6 40
8th ———	22 —	148 12	6 53
14th ———	3 —	150 12	7 8
19th ———	7 —	152 11	7 22
24th ———	11 —	154 8	7 37
29th ———	14 45	156 3	7 53
3d November	18 —	157 56	8 9
8th ———	22 —	159 48	8 26

It was to be expected, that there would be various opinions respecting the name that should be given to the new planet.

—A Correspondent of the Allg. Liter. Anzeig. No. 72, proposes the name of *Vulcan*. He thinks it would not be improper

proper to assign to the god who fabricated the arms of Achilles a place in the heavens, near the God of War—to the husband of Venus a place near her paramour. Nor could Vulcan murmur that it was so late before this honour was done him, and a planet of so small luminosity called after his name, since he himself, on account of his unfortunate lameness, is not very swift-of-foot, or stately in his appearance. Vulcan too, he says, being the son of Jupiter, is one of the family, and in this respect, likewise, had a well-founded claim to the honor intended him.

Professor Reimar, of Hamburg, is of opinion that it should be called *Cupid*. It being an established custom to name the planets after the deities of antiquity; there is, he thinks, sufficient reason for adopting that of Cupid, for he would be the nearest (reckoning downwards from Venus) to Mars, the lover of Venus.—Others think, that the name of Cupid would therefore, be proper, because it conveys an idea of blindness; for the new planet has the appearance of a star of only the 8th magnitude, and cannot be seen by the unassisted eyes of man. But on this point, if the right of the newly-discovered star to be admitted among the number of the planets be confirmed, the plurality of voices, or perhaps only accident, will decide. It is, likewise, possible, that, as it happened with respect to Uranus, there will be no general agreement among astronomers. In Italy it will, perhaps, retain the name of *Ferdinandum Sidus*, in France that of *Planète Piazzi*, till time and circumstances shall have otherwise decided.

It has long been customary to express the order of the planets in Latin verses, that they might the more easily be committed to memory; as for instance, in the old well-known distich:—

Saturni atque Jovis sidus, Mars, Sol, Venus  
alma,

Mercurius, claudit ultima Luna chorum.

When Herschell discovered the new planet beyond Saturn, Poinfinet Delivry wished to have it named after Cybele, the wife of Saturn; and gave us the order of the seven planets in the following verses:—

Ambit Solem Hermes, Venus hunc, mox  
Terra, Diana,

Mars sequitur. Pergit Rex Jupiter. Hunc  
Saturnus;

Omnes hos orbes amplectitur alma Cubelle.

A friend of M. von Zach expresses the order of the now *eight* planets, in the following lines:—

Mercurius primus; Venus altera; Terra deinde;  
Mars posthac; quintam sedem sibi vindicat  
Hera.

Jupiter hanc ultra est. Sequitur Saturnus; at  
illum

Uranus egreditur, non ausim dicere summus.

Or,

Mercurius Solem comitatur proximus. Illum  
Insequitur Venus, hanc Tellus, Lunâ comi-  
tante;

Mars posthac; Martem prohibet Jovis esse  
seguacema

Hera latens frustra, et melioribus obvia vitris.

Saturnum extrema proavi statione locabant,  
Nos aliter. Supremam cæli nunc Uranus  
arcem

Ufurpat, pœnas ausi fortasse daturus.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of PRINCE PIGNATELLI, late  
VICEROY of NAPLES.

FRANCIS PIGNATELLI, of the Princes of Strongoli, was born about the year 1730, from an illustrious family, whose origin is certainly prior to the foundation of the monarchy of the two Sicilies, and probably derived from some of the Lombard Lords in the principality of Benevento. If we may give credit to the ancient and uncontradicted tradition, the name of this family was undoubtedly derived from the Italian word *Pignattello*, a small pipkin, and adopted by the founder of the family, since he penetrated victoriously into the entrenched camp of the Greek Emperor, and into the very tent of the general of

the army. He went out of the apartment with three pipkins in his hand, shewing them to his soldiers as a proof of a complete victory. This accords, at least, with the coat of arms of the eldest branch of the family. It represents three small pipkins in a triangular figure, with the following line under them, if we recollect rightly:

Quas rapuit Graecis ollas Laodolpus se.

Prince Francis early in his youth entered the army; and he began his career with such unfavourable auspices that nobody could foresee he would one day be raised to the pinnacle of dignity in the kingdom. Being an inferior officer, and hardly



hardly twenty years of age, he received a challenge from an able and gallant officer, Count Pilastrelli. His friends considered the risk of his life to be imminent, as he was a young man just entered into the world, and his antagonist acknowledged to be one of the best swordsmen in the army. This inequality, however, was the safety of the Prince, and the destruction of his antagonist. Count Pilastrelli, according to every report, too sensible of his own superiority, treated the young man with great contempt in the fight, insomuch that he neglected the use of his weapon on a necessary guard, and seemed to despise the lessons taught in the fencing-school. This insulting presumption proved fatal to him: he lay open to a thrust which his adversary did not fail to make at him, and that so promptly, that he had not time to parry it—Prince Pignatelli's sword passed through his body, and left him dead on the spot. The Prince was, in consequence of the duel, degraded from his rank, and sent to the Castle of St. Elmo, where he remained confined for several years. Reflection on the committed homicide, with its consequent repentance, added to regret for the frustration of his hopes and ambition, together with the effects of a long confinement, produced in him that religious turn of mind, which has been so conspicuous in the subsequent part of his life.

Justice obliges us to state, to the greatest honour of the Italians, that, although slaughters, murders, and assassinations are more frequently perpetrated in their country than any where else, there is, perhaps, no people in Europe, who theoretically have more abhorrence than they have to taking a man's life. A person, who has happened to kill a man, even in the most gallant and honourable way, inspires a dislike in all people, gives embarrassment by his presence, and very seldom can gain admittance into societies of cordial friends. The most unaccountable point in this national habitude is that the very same individuals who are ready to own, that, in some part of their lives, and on some strange occurrences, they were in danger of committing similar excesses, are disturbed upon such occasions, and uneasy at the conversation of others, who have been more unfortunate than they. This is, perhaps, the contrast which nature has put in the temper of the Italians between delicacy of sensibility, and violence of passions. But, be it as it may, it was necessary to notice it here for the purpose of stating, that, owing to that unfortunate event, Prince Pignatelli, even when he

was delivered from prison, and re-admitted into the army, spent upwards of fifteen of the best years of his life in the greatest obscurity, and in the utmost insignificance. He was preferred by degrees to the rank of lieutenant, captain, and lieutenant-colonel, by very slow steps; nor was any more notice taken of him than of the least officer in the royal service.

His greatest strides towards the eminent dignities began about the year 1770. His Sicilian Majesty, at that time in the bloom of his youth, was extremely fond of military parade and exercises. He projected, among other things, the erection of a new regiment, which should be composed only of young gentlemen and noblemen from the two kingdoms. They were to be from fifteen to twenty-five years of age, supported by monthly appointments from their families, besides the large wages of the court, and brought up in sciences and tactics, in one large college, or rather quarters, in the capital. They were to be considered as the sole candidates for any vacant place of officer in the inferior regiments, to live in their corps under the command of none who should not be a nobleman, and intitled to the peculiar honour of attending his Majesty in all public ceremonies, and in his country-seats and diversions. Whether M. Pignatelli was the first to give some hints of this new establishment to the King, or he found himself occasionally in the way, it is more than we know: this is certain, that he was appointed director of the college, and commander of the new raised regiment, to which the name was given of *Battaglione*, *Brigata*, and sometimes of *Cadetti*.

The purposes of his Majesty were exceedingly well answered by the young gentlemen of the *Battaglione*, with respect to the military shew—A body of about 1500 young men, finely equipped, rivalling each other in elegance and martial air, the greatest part of them tall, stout, and handsome, and officered by individuals of the first nobility in the kingdom, made such a shining figure in the royal and religious ceremonies as to overjoy the natives, and to astonish and charm every foreigner. But no worse establishment was ever seen for the purpose of promoting morals and sciences! These *Cadetti* soon proved the most ignorant and vicious body of young men in the kingdom. They were as wicked towards each other within their quarters, as towards all the people of the town. Cheats, violences, injuries, insults, gaming, clandestine marriages, elopements, stabbing, and murders, became almost their exclu-



five department; and their profligacy of every kind had actually become so defamed and proverbial, as to deter every honest man from putting his children in the army. His Majesty avowed more than once, that he had been strangely disappointed, and could not help remonstrating to M. Pignatelli on the subject. The commander excused himself on the age and condition of the young people, which rendered them incorrigible and disrespectful to their superiors. The ultimate consequence was the suppression of such a scandalous body! and M. Pignatelli, however unsuccessful might have been his exertions in the command of the *Battaglione*, carried on through them his great object of having frequent opportunities of seeing and ingratiating himself with his majesty. From that time, he has always possessed a considerable favour at court.

The public opinion, with respect to the morals and abilities of M. Pignatelli, whilst commander of the *Cadetti*, was not decidedly in his favour. His great activity, supported by the affection of the court (which is a great prepossession under an absolute monarchy) enabled him to acquire, among the bulk of the people, some degree of reputation for talents and military knowledge. Those, however, who could judge for themselves, were able to appreciate him in his just value. He was considered by the latter as a man of no abilities, of many intrigues, and of an insatiable ambition. The writer of this article was, when in Naples, assured by a clergyman of great respectability, who had been the spiritual director in the college, that no particular establishment in that place was well projected or executed, and that the wickedness of the young people there was, in a great measure, occasioned by a defect of administration. Many Neapolitan officers also gave him a disadvantageous character. But what most unquestionably betrayed the narrow mind, and the insufficiency of M. Pignatelli in this station, was an order solicited by him from the court, purporting that all the officers in the *Battaglione* should be chosen thenceforward from the nobility of the metropolis, excluding all the provincial *noblesse*. This was certainly a disgraceful blunder, as no man is so totally unacquainted with the history of the two Sicilies as not to know that Naples became the metropolis of the kingdom under Charles I. and that the body of the Neapolitan nobility in that city was formed by Charles II. towards the close of the thirteenth century; whereas, Sicily, Apulia,

and Calabria, having been the theatre of all the civil revolutions in the middle ages, and the occasional residence of the founders of the monarchy, as well as of the overthrown dynasties, prior to the house of Anjou, possessed a nobility who had a claim to be the descendants of the Lombards, of the Normans, and the Greeks! This subjected him to the most humiliating animadversions from the provincial nobility, and to plenty of pamphlets and lampoons from every quarter. Two stanzas of a very fine sonnet are still in remembrance, which we shall here insert for the pleasure of such readers as are acquainted with the Italian language:

Un provinciale il bel dispaccio ha letto,  
Uscito, poco fa, pe'l Battaglione,  
Ed il medesimo appena scorso, ha detto:  
Quel santo direttor quanto è c—g—one!

Cede Napoli al regno, a suo dispetto,  
Di nobiltà vetusta al paragone:  
E gente è là di tal condizione,  
Che i seggi in seggio tien, con buon rispetto.

M. Pignatelli being aware that the body of *Cadetti*, of which he was director, was not likely to last long, and having no prospect of continuing in the favour of the court by that means, he sought for others. From the year 1775 to 1780, he projected several public and private buildings for the service of the court and the state; the most capital of which was the *Magazine*, erected on the sea-shore, beyond Magdalen's Bridge, in Naples, intended as a warehouse for the city, as well as for a repository of naval and military stores. The building is immense, and second to none in Naples, but to the *General Hospital*! It is, however, so disproportioned in length, height, and breadth, as to disgust a man of taste at the very first view. This disproportion is so conspicuous, even in the doors, windows, and apartments, as to give to the building no character at all; and were an informed traveller to judge of it only by the style or the appearance, he would be at a loss to guess whether it is a palace, a court of justice, an hospital, a warehouse, or a jail! The inside is, if possible, more defective: no regular distribution of rooms, no easy communication between the several apartments, no part perfectly connected with each other, and, what is more shocking, the whole intersected with long and narrow galleries, or *corridores*, which would be scarcely tolerated in a convent of Capuchins! The view of such *corridores* is so gloomy and uncomfortable, that the noted scurrilous philosopher, the Abbé Galiani, could



could justly affirm that, *when he wanted to set his mind on religious meditations, he would take a walk either under the grotto of Puzzuoli, or under the galleries of Pignatelli's warehouse.*

During these transactions, Prince Pignatelli was preferred, by degrees, to the ranks of brigadier and field marshal; and the latter was his condition in the beginning of the year 1783, when the ever-memorable earthquake took place in Calabria. He was sent there as a vicerent and representative of his Majesty to relieve the distressed province, and took with him some officers belonging to the impure remnants of the body of the *Battaglione*, who were intended as his agents in the several districts. Were the Neapolitan nation at large more informed than it is; or, at least, were it less careless of the public prosperity, this very moment would have enabled it to appreciate M. Pignatelli's just value. The officers under his command in Calabria rendered themselves guilty of the greatest enormities, both from ignorance and wickedness. Violences and depredations were so widely and systematically committed, that the poor Calabrese considered the mission of M. Pignatelli as a greater calamity to their unfortunate country than the dreadful earthquake which had lately desolated it! He himself was guilty of no rapacity, nor of any intentional oppressions; however, he was of a despotic and ambitious temper; and, on the other side, destitute both of law and history. He occasioned, from such disqualifications, as many distresses, at least, as his inferior agents from their calculated crimes. The court being sensible that he might commit some errors for want of legal knowledge, gave him an assessor taken from the body of magistracy. This election fell on M. Vanvitelli, chief of the provincial tribunal of Catanzaro, one of the best magistrates in the kingdom, if not from extensive learning, from clearness of conception, assiduity of labour, sobriety of manners, and love of justice. He proved, indeed, a temporary check to despotic presumption. But the vicerent was too powerful not to get rid of him. A few months after his appointment, he represented to the court his great abilities and signal services, and solicited for him, as a reward, a preferment in the supreme courts of justice in the metropolis; stating, at the same time, that he had met with, among the inferior assessors of his agents, a *very eminent civilian*, whom he designed to be his successor. The court fell into the snare. M. Vanvitelli was soon promoted

to the metropolis, and Mr. Zurlo was appointed his successor in the assessorship of the vicerent. This Zurlo was a young man who had never been at the bar; he was a native of a small village in the neighbourhood of *Campo Basso*, and of an obscure extraction. He had been brought to Naples in order to study the law, but he never so much as took the trouble of reading the elements of it. He was noted for indolence and idleness to such a degree as to prefer poverty and distress to any thing like labour. He was, on the other hand, ambitious, cunning, investigating, intriguing, and assumed airs of importance by conversing with literary men, to whose society he was indebted for a superficial, unconnected, and desultory information, ten times more dangerous than ignorance. In the course of his excursions, he met with an officer of the name of Micherou, more ignorant than himself, and, happily for him, less malicious. With this officer, he repaired to Calabria, and by this means he was noticed by M. Pignatelli! This was *the eminent civilian*!

One of the projects now upon the carpet for the regeneration of Calabria, was the suppression of all convents fallen a prey to the earthquake! This was certainly an exorbitant measure, as it implied the confiscation of their estates, which had been held until then by as good titles as any secular proprietary. The Prince was zealous for the interest of the treasury whilst he feared to give any offence to the Holy See. He prevailed on the court to suppress the convents, with the approbation of his Holiness, and he set off himself for Rome, as an extraordinary ambassador, for the purpose. This was one of the most remarkable absurdities and contradictions lately exhibited by the government of Naples! Whilst the active platoon of lawyers and canonists, under the protection of the minister for ecclesiastical affairs, were struggling for the support of the royal prerogatives upon the ecclesiastical discipline in the kingdom, and so many fatal blows had already been given by their Philippics to the court of Rome, a vicerent of his Majesty, with the approbation of the minister of war, goes to Rome, acknowledges the authority of the Holy See as paramount to the royal jurisdiction, and gives of course an implicit disavowal to his colleagues in the government! On the other hand, the appointment of M. Zurlo to the assessorship fully answered the purpose! He was the meanest and most devoted flatterer of the vicerent; whatever the latter was doing, he approved!



He made it his sole study how to indulge his master in every act of ambition and despotism; and, at last, he was rewarded for his meanness, by being promoted to the supreme magistracy of the metropolis! These two things rendered M. Pignatelli utterly odious to the Neapolitan lawyers. They considered him as a man who betrayed the rights of his sovereign, in going to Rome, and asking from the Pope the permission of exercising one of the innate prerogatives of the crown for which they were actually struggling, and who had defiled the sanctuary of laws, by introducing into it such an unworthy man as M. Zurlo, who, in the happier days of their profession, would not have been a serjeant at mace! The gentlemen of the bar were perhaps wrong in the former of their complaints, as it was better to bring about a violent ecclesiastical reform, with the consent of the chief of the church, obtained in a gentlemanlike way, than to expose it to murmurs of one side, and to chicanery of the other. In the latter, however, they were altogether right; for it was shocking and scandalous that a young man under thirty, who had never been able to write an *affidavit*, should be suddenly raised to the highest juridical dignities in the kingdom!

In the year 1784, M. Pignatelli was sent as extraordinary ambassador to Spain, for the purpose of trying to restore the good understanding between the two courts, then suspended by family dissention. At his return, he was preferred to the rank of lieutenant general; in the year 1789, he was appointed President of the Military tribunal; in 1790 Commander of the Citadel of St. Elmo; and, in the year 1795, Extraordinary Civil and Military Governor of the City of Naples. We presume that he had occupied no other places before his late appointment as a Viceroy of the Kingdom at the time of the French aggression.

*"The revolution (says Mallet du Pan very properly) has reduced the statesmen and rulers of Europe to their just standard. It has proved that the world was in gene-*

*ral governed by routine.* Had not the French attacked the kingdom of Naples, M. Pignatelli would, in all probability, have preserved his reputation among the common people, and his insufficiency would still have remained a secret with the well-informed persons in the Two Sicilies. That extraordinary event has rendered him contemptible to all Europe. Intrusted by his sovereign with the defence of the kingdom to the last extremity, and receiving express instructions that, in case every defence proved ineffectual, he should retire with the troops towards Calabria, he made bold to violate the commands of his master, to conclude an armistice, and to deliver to the enemy several unconquered provinces, and the strong place of Capua, the only bulwark of the metropolis! And to what? To the French, who were become another name for intrigue, perfidiousness, and treachery! The devastation of Naples was the result of the armistice! The writer remarked, in the answer of his Sicilian Majesty to the Viceroy Pignatelli, a sentence which opened to him a large field for reflection—*You may imagine (said his Majesty) how I am incensed against your perfidious advisers!*—This sentence made him suspect that the Prince was still under the counsel and direction of his favourite magistrate Zurlo, imbued perhaps with Jacobinical principles, and that this impudent adviser was the person alluded to in his Majesty's subsequent proclamation to his subjects. Time will unravel this secret. The Prince is now confined, by the King's order, in the Tower of Girgenti, and most likely he will be brought to a trial.

Francis Pignatelli is about seventy years of age, tall and stout, dark complexion, of a forbidding look, and a screaming tone of voice. He married, some years ago, the young Duchess of Maddaloni, who had been divorced from her first husband. This lady being heir of an immense fortune, he is likely to become as rich as any other individual of his illustrious family.

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## ORIGINAL LETTERS.

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A COPY of an ORIGINAL LETTER from  
DR. HALLEY, to MR. FLAMSTEAD,  
afterwards ASTRONOMER-ROYAL.

SIR, Oxford, March 10, 1674.

"THE veneration I have for all who think astronomy deserves their care, and are not dismayed at the laborious and

chargeable trouble of making celestial observations, was the chief motive which induced me to give you the trouble of these lines, which I thought I might with the more confidence do, considering how free and communicative a genius you expressed in your satisfactory answer to the request of



of my very good friend, Mr. Charles Bouchar; yet, I dare not promise to myself the like favour from you on any other grounds than that I am a true honourer of your worth, and a well-willer to astronomy and all its followers. You may perhaps have expected that Mr. Bouchar should have returned you thanks for the great trouble he put you to by his Pre; he doubtless would have done it, had not his occasions called him, soon after the receipt of your's, to take a voyage to Jamaica, where he will not neglect to make what observations he can, but especially those of Mercury, for which that horizon will be most convenient. Since his departure, I have been wholly destitute of a coadjutor in my studies; yet, whenever the heavens favour us with serenity, I omit not to make what observations I may of the planets, being reasonably well provided with instruments in which I can confide to one minute without error, by means of the telescopicall sights, and a skrew for the subdivision; by my quadrant, so furnished, I have observed  $\text{H}$  and  $\text{V}$  to differ considerably from Hecker's Ephemeris, which makes  $\text{H}$  at least  $20'$  in consequence to his visible or true place, but  $\text{V}$  about  $8'$  in antecedens; nor doth Street's Caroline Tables represent  $\text{H}$  much better, for in the Observations of Hevelius, Aug.  $\frac{16}{26}$  1670, Philos. Trans. Num. 65. Pa. 2089,  $\text{H}$  was seen  $10^{\circ} 5' 15' 25''$  at  $1^{\circ} 41'$ , with south lat.  $1^{\circ} 54' 11''$ , but by the Caroline Tables  $\text{H}$  was in  $10^{\circ} 5' 32' 32''$ ; diff.  $17' 7''$ , in the same lat. precisely: and, according to Hecker's Ephemeris, he was in  $4^{\circ} 11'$  of  $\text{X}$  lat. austr.  $1^{\circ} 53'$ ; -19+obser.—whence so great differences should arise is hard to conjecture; however, future observation will declare, whether it be the fault of his eccentricity or middle motion: if you have observed any thing of the like nature in  $\text{H}$ , I beg you would communicate it. Your observations of  $\text{V}$ , published in Philos. Trans. Num. 82, make  $\text{V}$   $13'$  in conseq. to Hecker's Ephem. and those Num. 87. diff.  $8'$ , the same way, agreeing with mine precisely. —♂ I find little fault with; yet, about his opposition to the sun, he was near upon  $5'$  in conseq. to Hecker's place. If you are pleased to send me any of those most accurate observations you do daily make, whereby I may confirm mine, I shall ever own it as a signal obligation, and shall endeavour to return my gratitude by making any observation you shall desire me. I request that you would send me Cassini's Supposition of the Height of the Atmosphere, and the

Horizontall Refraction, and what other hypothesis he hath of the Doctrine of Refraction, and whether experiment hath been made to confirm those quantities; to me it seems to vary from any certain rule, and to be subject to the accidents of the heat and cold, which may considerably alter the density and altitude of the sphere of air, and consequently alter the refractions made in it, which seems to be confirmed by comparing the refractions of the sunn with those of the fixt stars observed by Tycho, where the slower decrease of the sunn's refractions argues a greater height of the atmosphere, as if the presence of the sunn did elevate the air, which if so, the afternoon refractions would be greater than the morning's, and these uncertainties will make the place of  $\text{Q}$  dubious to  $2'$  or  $3'$  in most observations that can be made in our climate.

The late eclipse of the moon, Jan. 1, I observed at London, with Mr. Street, as followeth:—The precise beginning we saw not, by reason we had not fitted our instruments soon enough, trusting too much to the calculation, but  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a digit. were eclipsed when the upper limb of the  $\text{M}$  was  $11^{\circ} 39'$  high at  $5^{\text{h}} 30^{\text{m}} \frac{1}{2}$ ; the immersion was, when Pollux was high,  $27^{\circ} 15'$  at  $6^{\text{h}} 25^{\text{m}} \frac{1}{4}$ , emersion at Pollux  $41^{\circ} 35'$ ,  $7^{\text{h}} 58^{\text{m}}$ .—The just end, when the  $\text{M}$  lower limb was  $42^{\circ} 30'$  high, time  $9^{\text{h}} 0^{\text{m}} \frac{1}{2}$ , whence the middle may be  $7^{\text{h}} 12^{\text{m}}$ , i. e.  $8'$  too soon for the calculation of Mr. Stevenson. During the time of totall darkness, the moon covered a starr of the 6 mag. viz. 29 of  $\text{II}$ , the immersion was  $15^{\circ}$  or  $16^{\circ}$  from the nadir toward the west, when Pollux was  $33^{\circ} 5'$  high,  $7^{\text{h}} 3^{\text{m}} \frac{1}{2}$ ; but the emersion was  $75^{\circ}$  from the nadir toward the west, al. Pollux  $37^{\circ} 45'$ — $7^{\text{h}} 42^{\text{m}} 20''$ ;—what you or your friends have observed of this eclipse, I entreat you to send me.—One thing more I thought fit to signify to you, that is, that the 13th and 20th of  $\text{X}$  are erroneously placed in Ticho's Catalogue, the 13th is there in  $14^{\circ} 19'$  of  $\text{V}$ .  $0^{\circ} 57' \frac{1}{2}$  lat. bor. but its distance from Ala Pegani is  $16^{\circ} 36' 30''$ , and from Cinguli Andromedæ  $28^{\circ} 4' 15''$ ; whence I computed his place in  $\text{V}$   $14^{\circ} 19' \frac{1}{4}$ , with south lat.  $0^{\circ} 11' 50''$ ;—and the 20th is in  $22^{\circ} 12'$   $\text{V}$  with  $1^{\circ} 38' \frac{1}{2}$  bor. lat. but by his distance from Lucida  $\text{V}$  is  $15^{\circ} 15' 5''$ , and from Os Ceti  $19^{\circ} 44' 45''$  I computed its place in  $22^{\circ} 11' 17''$  cum lat. aus.  $1^{\circ} 40' 40''$ ;—moreover, I am fully satisfied that cor  $\text{M}$  is at least  $5'$  in antecedence to his Tichonic place, which is confirmed by Ticho's own observations, who, 5th Februarii mane

mane obs. (1584) the distance of cor  $\mathfrak{M}$  from (here the name of the star is not legible).... $\mathfrak{M}$   $45^{\circ} 51' \frac{1}{4}$ , and my observation was  $45^{\circ} 50' 55''$ , the same to sense, whereas Ticho's data require the distance to be  $56^{\circ} 57'$ —The appulse of the moon to  $\mathfrak{G}$  (22 March instant) I intend diligently to observe, and hope you will do the like. I believe that about 9 P. M. her northern horn will goe near to cover him, which, if it doe, I will note the time of the immersion and emersion, otherwise the time of the right line with the Horns. I desire you would send me the like observations made with you, whereto I shall subjoin my own, if the heavens favour us. These, Sir, as a specimen of my astronomical endeavours, I send you, being ambitious of the honour of being known to you, of which, if you shall deem me worthy, I shall account myself exceedingly happy in the enjoyment of the acquaintance of so illustrious and deserving a person as yourself. I am, Sir,

Your's and Urania's most humble  
Servant, though unknown,  
*Queen's Coll. Oxon.* EDM. HALLEY."

## LETTER II.

*Dr. Halley to Dr. Wallis.*

"REVEREND SIR,

I fear I have too long trespassed upon your goodness, in not returning you Mr. Newton's Letters, with which you were pleased to furnish me to my great satisfaction; for therein I find what I most wanted in the doctrine of series, viz. the method of reverting them, wherby the whole is rendered compleat, and there are very few problems that yeild not to this process. Since my last, I have been con-

sidering the construction of the Nautical Chart, commonly called Mercator's, designing a discourse upon that subject in the Philos. Trans. and by help of a discovery I have made of a rule to find the intervall of meridionall parts, answering to any differences of latitudes given, I have solved all the possible cases except one, which, without an infinite series of series, I fear, will hardly be resolved, and 'tis this—"A ship sails from a certain given latitude (suppose of 50 deg.) 500 leagues, and in that course has made 20 leagues of longitude, I demand the course on which she sailed, it being only known that it is between the west and south?"—I know this is of no sort of use, because this case does not occur in navigation, but without it the science cannot be esteemed perfect.

Your's, &c.

E. HALLEY."

This letter is not dated, but the time when it was written may be very nearly ascertained, as Newton's Letters, containing his discoveries on the method of Series, Fluxions, &c. were circulated among his literary friends, and pretty generally known, before 1676. The method of reverting series, which Halley here speaks of, is contained in Newton's tract, intituled "*De Analyse per Equationes numero Terminorum Infinitas*," which was communicated to Dr. Barrow, and by him sent to Mr. Collins, July 31, 1669—See Collins's *Commercium Epistolicum* (4to edit.), page 3 & seq.—Raphson's *Hist. of Fluxions*, page 92, 93.—And Professor Stewart's Comment on the Tract above-mentioned, page

The "Discourse," which Dr. Halley here speaks of, was published in No. 219. of Phil. Trans.—See Motte's *Abridgment*, vol. i. page 665; and the "case" or problem he mentions was first resolved by Israel Lyons of Cambridge.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

AD UBERAM GILBERTI WAKEFIELD  
ELEGIA.

TE quoque subripuit nobis Libitina severa  
Nostratis critici gloria prima chori!  
Subripuit flenti sponsæ, sobolique tenellæ;  
Flentibus agnatis, omnibus atque bonis.  
Quæ tua fors?—Vixdum lætis reparatus  
amicis,  
È tristi exilio carceribusque cavis;  
En! subito traheris torvi ad vestibula Ditis,  
A queis nem. redit—nemo redire po-  
test.

Scilicet, insipiens, sapiens, probus, improbus  
æque,

Obscurus proavis, nobilitate tumens;  
Plebs, princeps, pannis squalens et murice  
fulgens;

Pauperie oppressus, divitiis que valens:  
Serius aut citius metam properamus ad unam,  
Quicunque hanc auram hausimus æthe-  
ream!

Sed quem non doleat, cernentem vivere vi-  
tam

Longævam stolidos, criminibusque graves:  
Dum



Dam pius, innocuus, doctus, vernantibus  
annis,

Ceu rosa florens tabe peresa, jacet?

Ast tibi, quantumvis fuerit brevis orbita vitæ,

Nec fama abfuerat, nec bene partus honos:

Vixisti, Wakefield! et longos vivet in annos

Pectoribus nostris lucida imago tui.

Interea ad campos felices dirige gressus;

Rura beatorum ac elysiumque pete.

Nam te non Erebus speret retinere barathro;

Nec piceas biberis tu Phlegetontis aquas.

Non etenim hirsuto tua nunc sub iudice lis  
est:

Arbiter est justus, Gnoſſius ille, Minos.

Hunc, placido vultu, gratas effundere voces

Audire has videor: "Vir bone! mitte  
metus!

"Novimus et qui sis, Wakefield! quantasque  
tulisti

"Noxas—hæc Hermes omnia nos docuit.

"Sed quicquid terris fit vestris, fasve ne-  
fasve,

"Justitiæ lex hinc inviolata manet.

"Nil hinc vel tituli valeant, nec dura po-  
testas:

"Hic VIRTUS, VIRTUS semper, et una,  
valet.

"Perge igitur quovis, et quasvis elige sedes:

"Colles, convalles—omnia aperta patent.

"Si Sophiæ lubeat claris te jungere alum-  
nis,

"En Tibi Pherecydes, Atticus atque se-  
nex!

"Hos prope Pythagoras, Thales, doctusque  
Epicurus;

"Magnus Aristoteles, major et ipse Plato.

"Nec defunt Latine notissima nomina gentis;

"Tullius insignis, Brutus, uterque Cato:

"Plinius, et Seneca, ac Marcus cognomine  
Divus,

"Cui nomen virtus, non diadema, dedit.

"Hos inter vestras Baconus, Lockius, atque

"Newto, Britannorum gloria, fama, de-  
cus!

"Quod si oratorum tenearis dulce loquen-  
tium

"Flexanimis verbis, lenibus atque sonis;

"Æolidis liceat niveas haurire loquelas;

"Nestoris et liquido melle fluente favis

"Dulcius eloquium—Periclis retonantia  
dicta,

"Queis Hellas toties territa, quassa, fuit!

"Vim Demostheneam miraberis—et Cicero-  
nis

"Aurea verborum copia grata fluet

"Auriculis avidis—Cum illis, simul, et tuus,  
olim,

"Sedes non imas Foxius ipse premet.

"Sin mavis tete sacris sociare poetis,

"In vita studio deliciisque tuis;

"Linus, et Hesiodus, Moschus, divinus Ho-  
merus,

"Pindarus altivolans, mellifluusque Bion,

"Æschylus, et grandis Sophocles, castique  
cothurni

"Princeps Euripides—ista vireta colunt,

"Illic et Sículus jucunda idyllia cantat;

"Ludit et argutis Teia Musa jocis.

"Illic Virgilius, Flaccusque, et Lufor Amorum,

"Ingenio periit qui miser ipse suo.

"Illic sublimis spectabilis umbra Lucreti,

"Magnificè scriptis jam decorata tuis.

"Illic Miltonus, Popius, Drydenus, et ille

"Naturæ potuit qui referare lnu.

"Shaksperius—secus ac Cowperus, flebilis iste,

"Orco quem ante diem bilis acerba dedit!

"Hos—illos—istos adeas: Nam nulla cu-  
pido

"Visendi heroas te capit—ipse scio:

"Sunt generis vani, ac inflati pectora fastu;

"Semper gestantes triste supercilium."

Sic fatus, tacuit—Cum tu, Gilberte, vi-  
cissim,

Solvere sis visus talibus ora modis:

"Si mihi permillum est optatâ fidere fede,

"Sit cum philosophis sæpe sedile meum:

"Philosophis, inquam, veris; minimèque so-  
phistis!

"Isthæc mihi semper turba odiosa fuit.

"Rhetoribus rarò jungar: nam garrula gena  
est,

"Vendere quæ fumum vanaque verba  
solet:

"Qualia multiloquus suevit depromere  
Pittus!

"Qualia spumoso Wyndhamus ore vomit!

"Sæpius ast inter sim claros nomina vates;

"Cumque illis liceat fundere molle melos:

"Inter sim vates—vates mea pectora suavi

"Carminè lætificent, blandifonisque modis.

"Nil mihi cum vestris heroibus—Arma ge-  
rebant

"Impia mente inopi, sanguineaque manu!

"Sacram LIBERTATEM sternentes cuspide  
Martis,

"Cudebant miseris non toleranda juga.

"Ah! procul, ah! semper procul a me es-  
tote profani.

"Nemo tyrannorum proximus esto mihi!"

Optanda optasti, Wakefield!—O! fors mihi  
tandem

Sit similis—tecum et carmina sacra ca-  
nam:

Carmina sacra canam, chordas et pectine pul-  
sem;

Indoctâ quamvis ac trepidante manu,

Carmina sacra canam, faveat modo Musa ca-  
nenti

Suavis Terpsichore, suavior aut Erato:

Me nam delectant dulces ante omnia Musæ:  
Musa mihi cunctis est medicina malis.

Harum colloquiis blandis, Gilberte, fruaris;

Atque his—cum liceat fundere molle me-  
los.

Nec ventura dies distat qua, stamine vitæ

Truncato, celeri te pede, Amice, sequar.

Morbificus languor jam fessos occupat ar-  
tus.

Paulatim emorior—Sed satis—Umbra, vale!

Londini, Prid. Non. MUSÆUS JUNIOR.

Octobr. 1801.

SONNET

SONNET to CATHERINE:—*On meeting her, for the first Time, in a Boat on the River Thames.*

THO' lovely Catherine! whilst we plough'd  
the tide,  
I seem'd but conscious of the scenes around,  
(The sunny lawns, and slopes with shade  
embrown'd)  
And to depict them with my pencil try'd;  
Oft, with stolen glances I thy beauties spy'd.  
Tho' blushing fear my lips in fetters bound,  
I listened to thy voice and caught each  
sound;  
Tho' to an envied other it reply'd.  
Would that my hand to paint thy lovely face  
Had dared; my lips my passion to explain!  
Yet, since I ne'er may see thee more, to  
trace  
The scenes I pencil'd in thy sight again;  
To hope thine eyes these artless lines may  
grace,  
Will give some solace to my hopeless pain.  
May 14, 1801. D. S. Y.

*The CONDEMNED SAILOR.*

By FANNY HOLCROFT.

'TWAS mine to watch the dreary night,  
The threat'ning storm to brave;  
'Twas mine to view the morning light,  
"And hail myself a slave."  
But now sweet sleep shall not deny  
A respite to my grief:  
"My former wrongs I now defy;"  
Oh death, thou bring'st relief!  
I hail thy sad yet welcome shore,  
Where mis'ry finds repose;  
Where coward-boys shall strike no more  
Who struck his country's foes.  
My indignant soul, by wrongs inflam'd,  
Receiv'd a mortal wound:  
A boy my veteran-locks defam'd!  
I fell'd him to the ground.  
Nor could the captain's wrathful eye  
The burst of passion quell:—  
Tyrant, behold your minion lie;  
Thrust by this arm to hell!  
Now bind these limbs; the scars efface,  
By honour proudly worn:  
Nor chains, nor whips, can brand him base,  
Whose wrongs are nobly borne.

PART of an INSCRIPTION designed for a  
GARDEN.

THOU who shalt mark this spot with pen-  
sive eye,  
Where mem'ry claims affection's frequent  
sigh!  
Whate'er the intrusted talent, wouldst thou  
raise  
From gifts divine the Giver's holy praise?

The Christian's hope eternal wouldst thou  
feel,  
The patriot's energy, the martyr's zeal?  
And, scorning tyrant-pow'r, delighted prove  
Each social blessing, each domestic love?  
Then linger here, to rouse the sacred  
flame,  
And teach these echoes Wakefield's honour'd  
name:—  
But wouldst thou, heedless of the destin'd  
hour,  
Inglorious dream in pleasure's fairy-bow'r?  
Or does ambition prompt thy vain desires,  
Lur'd by each magic form the world ad-  
mires?  
Haste, ere these hallow'd scenes dissolve the  
spell!  
Yet, first to virtue bid a long farewell!  
W. F. Oct. 15. J. T. R.

SONNET to LOUISA:—*On being informed that her Miniature was in the Exhibition, without its being distinguished by the Author from any other Portrait in the same Frame.*

BELOV'D Louisa! fairest of thy land!  
(The truth, tho' haply to my loss, I  
own)  
Not e'en to me thy charms pourtray'd were  
known.  
Was it that absence wore thee from my  
mind?  
Ah! no; how oft, upon my couch re-  
clin'd,  
Thine airy form in midnight dreams has  
shone;  
How oft, escaping from the world, alone,  
Thee, in my noon-tide musings, thee I  
find.  
Was it that art's bold pencil try'd in vain  
To paint thy charms that nature claims  
with pride?  
Ah! from whichever cause mine eyes com-  
plain,  
To know thy semblance 'twas to them de-  
ny'd;  
Would that these charms 'twere theirs to see  
again;  
Thus to be able rightly to decide!  
May 14, 1801. D. S. Y.

*The SWEET-BRIAR; written in AUGUST,  
1798, at KESWICK, in CUMBERLAND.*

AS late along the flowery side  
Of Derwent's murmuring stream I  
stray'd,  
A rosy sweet-briar-bush I spy'd,  
Full blooming in the sunny glade.  
Its blossoms glow'd with crimson dye,  
As o'er the glassy wave they spread,  
And on the gales that sported by  
Their delicate perfume was shed.

This



This day, returning to the spot,  
To view the bush so richly blown,  
With tearful eye I marked its lot;  
For all the crimson bloom was gone.

"Now far away thy blossoms glide,  
"Along the stream that laves thy feet—  
"Ah! cruel was yon faithless tide,  
"To rob thee of thy flowers so sweet!

"Thy fate demands a pitying tear;  
"Yet why, sweet mourner, thus complain?

"For smiling spring shall soon appear,  
"To swell thy ruby buds again,

"Like thee the artless maiden smiles,  
"Adorn'd with beauty's mildest grace;  
"Till robb'd by man's insidious wiles,  
"The virgin bloom forsakes her face."

But when to *her* shall spring appear,  
Soft beauty's germ again to break?—  
Not all the roses of the year  
Can animate her faded cheek.

Ye wintry winds! O, freeze the wave!  
That caused yon rosy sweet-briar's doom;  
And O! ye lightnings, blast the slave,  
That dares despoil a virgin's bloom!  
*Liverpool.*

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(Continuation of the *Sitting in Messidor, Year 9*)

ILLUSTRATIONS relative to a POINT of HISTORY of the TRIGONOMETRICAL TABLES.—*The TRIGONOMETRICAL TABLES of BORDA, published by DE-LAMBRE.*

THESE Tables are purely logarithmical. The decimal-division of the circle for which they were constructed, is, doubtless, more commodious than the sexagesimal-division. These signs, composed each of thirty degrees, which divide the circumference into twelve parts, while each degree is sub-divided into sixty minutes, and the minute into sixty seconds, is too remote from the simple and uniform process of the arithmetical system, which proceeds invariably by tens, not to occasion frequently very serious inconveniences in practice. They had been acutely observed, near two centuries ago, by BRIGGS, who, with a view to remedy them, without too openly shocking the received system, had proposed to banish, at least, the minutes and the seconds, which he replaced by tenths and hundredths of a degree. The tables which he composed to accredit his mitigated system, and which have appeared, since his death, through the cares of Gellibrand, were so exact and complete, and the new logarithms which he employed in them, gave to his work such a superiority over all that had appeared till then, that he would infallibly have introduced the happy change which he proposed, if Vlacq, printing at the same time his *Artificial Trigonometry*, in which the logarithms of Briggs were adapted to the ancient division of the circle, and tables 3; six-times larger than those of Briggs, had not furnished astronomers

with a specious pretext to adhere to their ancient routine.

The French geometers and astronomers, in proposing a total change in the division of the circle, had, in like manner, to struggle with the tables of Vlacq, become still more commodious in the editions of Gardiner and of Callet. They were obliged to give to their new tables three or four-times less extent than those of Vlacq. In both these points they have succeeded. The first part included a considerable augmentation of volumes; but this inconvenience could not retard Citizen Prony, appointed to raise a monument which was to surpass all that had been executed or even conceived of the greatest in this kind. Borda wanted tables more for use (*plus usuelles*); it was requisite, therefore, that in respect of extent they should come near to those of Briggs, and then he found himself under the size of Vlacq, Gardiner and Callet. He made it his study, therefore, to bring himself to their level, and he succeeded very skilfully.

These little registers of the proportional parts, so commodious, which accompany the logarithms of the numbers, could not, as yet, have place in the tables of the sines and tangents. Borda is the first, and the only one hitherto, who introduced them into his. He kept an account of the inequality of the differences; he has, moreover, re-established the secants, long suppressed by Vlacq and all his editors; and such are the means by which he has been able to compensate for the smaller size of his tables, that their use is, at least, as expeditious and as exact as that of the sexagesimal tables, the most commodious and the most generally known.

Different causes have retarded the publication of this work, the manuscript of which was finished in 1792. The scrupulous

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pulous accuracy which the author would bestow on every part, the bad state of his health, the difficult circumstances under which he had begun the impression, the resolution he took to cancel and to begin again a considerable part of the edition, which he had not been able to superintend properly himself, and in which he had found some faults of little importance in respect of truth, but yet pretty numerous; these causes deprived him of the satisfaction of completing a work he had very much at heart, and for which he had made great sacrifices. The preface found in his papers was incomplete. The part which remained to be done would, doubtless, have been the newest and the most interesting. What he has left of it contains scarcely any thing but a syllabus of the theory of logarithms, after Euler, and the usages of his tables. We find in them, however, a new and very expeditious formula to calculate the logarithms of numbers. He had said nothing of the construction of his tables of sines. The editor has endeavoured to supply what was wanting in this introduction; he has given new formulæ, and both sure and expeditious processes to construct, verify, or extend all the tables which compose this collection. He has compared these tables with all those of the same kind which he could procure, in print or manuscript, and has spared neither labour nor care to insure the correction of this work, the typographical execution of which does honour to the printing-office of the Republic.

Citizen LALANDE has read a Memoir on the longitude of Florence, the position of which was remarkably uncertain. From the new observations he has received from Chevalier CICCOLINI, and which he has recently calculated, he finds the difference of the meridians of Paris and Florence, to be 35' 40".

Citizen Lalande has read another Memoir on the secular motion of Venus. He has discovered by the last inferior conjunction of this planet, that the epoch of the longitude is exact, as well as the equation of the orbit, and that there remains nothing to be changed, in this respect, in the last Tables. In these calculations, Cit. Lalande has kept an account of the perturbations that Venus experiences from the action of Jupiter and from that of the earth, according to the formulæ which he himself gave in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

#### NEW GALVANIC EXPERIMENTS.

Citizens FOURCROY, VAUQUELIN and

THENARD, who are occupied in the management of these experiments, have been lately recompensed for their labours by the discovery of one of the most curious and the most important facts which have a relation to this order of phenomena.

It was already known that by multiplying the discs which compose the pile, the force of the commotions and the rapidity of the decomposition of the water was augmented; they wished, however, to see what would be the result if the surface of each disc were augmented; they, consequently, composed a pile with plates of a foot square. The commotions and the decomposition remained the same as with a similar number of small discs; but the combustion of the metallic wires operated on the spot, with much force, and, by plunging them into *oxygene gas*, they were seen to flame with a very lively *éclat*, while small plates, however great the number of them may be, produce no such effect. Thus combustion follows a law relative to the surface of the plates, while the other phenomena have reference only to their number.

#### GEOLOGY.

##### *On the Eruption of Vesuvius, in the Year 2,*

One of the most important points to determine in the history of Volcanoes is, the degree of heat necessary to give fluidity to lavas: "Is it a fire of fusion similar to that which produces glass; or is this fluidity owing to some other cause?" This question has long occupied the attention of Citizen DOLOMIEU, who had already entertained some doubts (on considering many of the substances contained in the lava, and which remained untouched in it, although very fusible in themselves) with respect to the great heat which is commonly attributed to these volcanic mines. The eruption of Vesuvius, in the year 2, furnished him with the means of ascertaining this degree of heat, so to speak, as with a thermometer; he made it his business to trace the effects of the lavas on the substances which it had enveloped, and principally on metals.

He found, after this examination, that volcanic heat does not surpass that which is capable of melting silver, and that it is less than would be requisite for melting copper. The metals susceptible of being oxydated in a heat less than what would be necessary to melt them, have been so, even in the centre of the most voluminous masses; lead has been converted into a tessellary *galena* with large faces, glass into porcelain of Reaumur, &c. Citizen Dolomieu has



has laid before the Class the objects extracted by him from under the lava, and which establish the facts here presented, in an incontestible manner.

#### METEOROLOGY.

##### *Agreement between the Variations of the Atmosphere in a large extent of Country.*

We noticed in the last Quarterly Sitting, the efforts that Citizen LAMARCK has made to determine whether the variations of the atmosphere are marked by any thing periodical. He has since been employed on a no less important object, to know whether they extend to great distances. In fact, he has plainly discerned, that without this condition, all the means resorted to, to predict them, could only serve for a given place; and that a particular labour would be requisite for every district. To proceed in order, he at first attached himself to only one species of variations—that of the gravity of the air, marked by the barometer; the following is the method which he employed to render his results more striking. He traced on a paper twenty-six parallel lines representing the space in which the barometrical variations are commonly limited in our climates. Other lines, perpendicular to the former, represent the days, and by marking on each the heights observed, he traces a curved line which represents the progress of the mercury.

Having then traced such a line, agreeably to the observations which he has himself made at Paris; a second, agreeably to those of Citizen PICTET, Associate Member of the Institute at Geneva; and a third, agreeably to those of Citizen THULIS, another Associate of the Institute at Marseilles, he found that these lines ascend and descend generally together, and scarcely differ but in respect to the height of the place of observation, or only as to the extent of the variations, but not as to their direction.

He found in the Memoirs of the Academy for 1708, a note of MARALDI, which indicates the same concordance between the heights of the barometer observed at Paris and at Zurich. This valuable remark had neither been repeated nor confirmed by any one since.

#### ON BELEMNITES.

We give this name to fossils in form of a lengthened cone, of a weaver's shuttle, or sometimes of a spindle, which appear to be kernels of unknown shells; they are pretty abundant in certain orders of mountains, and especially in marble, and other calcareous stones, which contain cornua,

ammonis and other fossils, the living analogies of which have not yet been discovered.

Citizen SAGE, who had described many new species of them, in one of the last numbers of the *Journal de Physique*, has lately communicated some to the Class, which he had not seen before, and which form an interesting addition to this part of the progress of our knowledge.

*Programma of the Prizes proposed by the National Institute of Science and Arts, at the Public Sitting, the 15th Vendemiaire, in the 10th Year.*

#### CLASS OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

##### *Subject of the Prize of Chemistry.*

The Class of Mathematics and Physics had, in the year 8, proposed for the subject of a prize which the Institute would determine on the 15th Vendemiaire, in the 10th year, the following:

*To point out the earthy substances and the proper process for making a kind of pottery, capable of bearing a sudden transition from heat to cold, and which will be within the ability of persons of all classes.*

At the end of this notice, the programma adds,

“The art of fabricating the more valuable pottery, known by the name of *porcelain*, has arisen to such perfection in the Republic, as to leave scarcely any thing to be desired; but the case is different with the species of pottery which is in common use: this kind of ware is very far from that state of improvement and perfection so necessary to supply the wants of the great body of citizens. Meantime, some of the neighbouring nations, who cannot manufacture *porcelain* equal to ours, make a pottery much superior to that made in France. The Institute, therefore, require the candidates to examine the composition of these potteries, to discover the earths which have been used in their composition, or point out such artificial mixtures as will supply their places; the manner in which these earths should be treated to give them the necessary qualities; the art of baking; the degree of heat, and the form necessary for the furnace; but, above all, a method of glazing them without the oxydes of any injurious metal.”

The Class has received only one Memoir on this subject; accompanied by many samples of pottery and of the earths of which they have been made. The Memoir is written with perspicuity and method, contains the acknowledged principles of philosophy and chemistry, and the details which are employed to explain them shew a long and attentive practice of the art of pottery, joined to much knowledge of the theory; but the patterns which accompany the Memoir do not meet the ideas pointed out by the Class. Consequently, the distribution of the prize is postponed

poned to the 15th Vendemiaire, in the 11th year; the Class strongly recommending to the candidates to apply themselves with particular attention to the fabrication.

This double prize, of the value of two gold kilograms (about 6800 livres) will be bestowed in the meeting of the 15th Vendemiaire, in the 11th year. Papers will not be received after the 1st of Messidor, in the 10th year.

#### CLASS OF LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

##### *Grammatical Prize.*

Eloge of Cæsar Cheneau Dumarfais.

The prize to be a gold medal, weighing five hecto-grammes, and will be determined at the public sitting, on the 15th Vendemiaire, in the 11th year of the Republic. The papers must be delivered before the 1st of Messidor. The Members and Associates of the Institution, alone, are excluded from being candidates.

##### *Prize in Antiquities:*

The same Class proposed, in the year 8, as a subject for a prize:

*What are the studies that form, and the knowledge which characterizes, the antiquary? What are the advantages arising to social order from their studies.*

Considering the importance of the subject, the Class has judged proper to extend the time for delivering the Memoirs, to the 15th Vendemiaire, in the 11th year.

The prize is a gold medal, of the weight of five hecto-grammes, and will be determined in the public sitting of the 15th Nivose following—Members and Associates of the Institute are alone excluded as candidates.

General conditions, with which candidates for prizes must comply, on whatever subject they treat.

No Memoir sent in must have the name of the author, but only a sentence or device; the candidate may, if he pleases, annex to or accompany in with a note, sealed, which, besides the device or sentence, shall contain his name and address. This note shall not be opened, unless the Memoirs shall obtain the prize.

The Memoirs must be sent free to the Institute, or they may be addressed to one of the Secretaries of the proper Class, at Paris. In the latter case the Secretary will give a receipt.

The candidates are informed that the Institute cannot return either the memoirs, drawings, or machines which shall be sent in for the prizes: but the authors shall always have the privilege of copying the memoirs or drawing; or they may have the machines, on delivering drawings of them.

The Committee of the Treasury of the Institute will deliver the golden medals to the person who shall bring a certificate; and when there shall be no certificate, they will be delivered only to the author himself, or the bearer of his procuration.

*Prize determined at the Public Sitting, the 15th Vendemiaire, in the 10th year.*

In the Public Sitting of the 15th Vendemiaire, of the 9th year, the Class of Literature and Fine Arts proposed, as the subjects of the prize of Poetry,

*The Foundation of the Republic; an ode, poem, discourse in verse, or epistle.*

Twelve pieces, in verse, have been sent in.

The Class decreed the prize to the Ode marked No. I. with this motto, '*Jam nova progenies cælo demittitur alto*,' the author of which is Citizen Masson, author of the *Helvetians*, Secretary-general of the Department of the Rhine and Moselle.

*Names of the Artists who, in the Judgment of the National Institute of Science and Arts, have gained the grand Prizes for Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, of the Year 9.*

##### PAINTING.

The subject was "The arrival of the Ambassadors of Agamemnon at the Tent of Achilles, sent by that Prince to appease the Anger of the Son of Peleus."

This embassy was composed of Phœnix, the friend of Jupiter, of the great Ajax, and the divine Ulysses. They arrive at the quarters of the Thesfalians and tent of Achilles, who is amusing himself by playing on a lyre, of admirable workmanship, and which he had taken when he plundered the city of Aetion; he was singing the glorious exploits of the heroes. Patroclus, alone, sat opposite to him in profound silence, waiting until he had ceased singing: Ulysses entered first; the other ambassadors respectfully wait a few steps distant from the son of the gods. Achilles, surprized at the visit, rises precipitately, his lyre still in his hands; Patroclus, who soon perceived them, rises also. Achilles gives them a very good reception and speaks to them in these terms: "Be welcome; you are certainly my friends; and that convinces me that the Greeks must be pressed by extreme necessity, since they send the greatest personages of the army, and those whom I esteem the most."

In concluding these words, he causes them to advance into the tent.

First prize, to John Augustin Ingres, born at Montauban, aged 20 years, a pupil of Citizen David.

Second prize, Jules Antony Vauthier, born at Paris, aged 27 years, a pupil of Citizen Regnault.

##### SCULPTURE.

The subject: "Gracchus quitting his House to repair to the public Place: Lælia, his Spouse, bathed in Tears, throws herself on her Knees, holding her Child, and endeavours to stop him. Gracchus gently withdraws himself from her arms, and walks, in profound silence, surrounded by his friends. She follows, endeavouring to hold him by his robe, falls down on the pavement, and remains there motionless."

I. First



I. First prize, to Joseph Charles Marin, a native of Paris, aged 37 years, a pupil of Citizen Claudion.

II. To Dominic Aimé Milhomme, born at Valenciennes, aged 35 years, pupil of Al-legrin.

Second prize, to Joseph Alvarez, a native of Cordova, in Andalusia, aged 27, a pensioner of the King of Spain, and pupil of Citizen Dejeux.

#### ARCHITECTURE.

The subject of this prize, was "A Forum or Public Place, dedicated to Peace, and decorated with a triumphal arch to the glory

of the French armies, and with two palaces;" one for the Minister of War, the other for the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

First prize, Auguste Pierre Sainte Marie Famin, of Paris, aged 24, pupil of Citizen Percier.

Second prize, Jean Baptiste Didebar, of Paris, aged 20, pupil of Citizens Vaudoier and Percier.

The pupils who gain the first prize, will be sent to the French Academy of Fine Arts, at Rome, there to continue their studies at the charge of the Republic.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Five Songs from the celebrated Opera of Artaxerxes, with all the Variations and Graces introduced by Mrs. Billington, at the Theatres Royal Drury-lane and Covent-garden. To which is added, a Piano-forte Accompaniment, newly arranged from the original Score, by Dr. Busby. 4s. Rolfe.*

THIS collection consists of "Adieu thou lovely Youth"—"If o'er the cruel Tyrant, Love"—"Monster, away"—"Let not Rage thy Bosom firing"—and, "The Soldier tir'd of War's Alarms."

The novel as well as arduous task of committing to memory, and rendering permanent, the fleeting and evanescent sounds of extemporaneous embellishment, particularly excited our curiosity and attention, and we were not a little surprized to find on paper, all those beautiful *apogiatures, semi-tones, turns, and rapid flights*, which we had heard before, but which we thought, like the transient scintillations of a *feu d'artifice*, had been lost in air.

Admirers as we profess ourselves to be of the sweet and modest simplicity of Arne's native and original text, yet we cannot but highly commend many of these elegant and characteristic, though exotic, ornaments; and we are glad to find that we were deceived in supposing them too intricate and fleeting for scientific retention.

Among the most striking of these extempore beauties are, those in "Let not Rage,"—and in "The Soldier tir'd:"—In the variations in the repetition of the last division of the latter air, the voice rising by sixths instead of thirds, produces a fine relief, and bespeaks much theoretical knowledge, as well as a glowing and inventive imagination in the performer.

Dr. Busby, by giving permanency to

these rare examples of high and finished execution, has furnished; to vocal practitioners a kind of *guida melodia*. Indeed, so perfectly calculated is it to improve and fix the general taste, that we hope he will oblige the musical world with similar publications from the *Duenna*, and other operas in which Mrs. Billington may hereafter appear.

*The Review; or, Wags of Windsor: A Comic Opera, performed at the Theatre Royal Haymarket. The Words by George Colman, Esq. The Music composed by Dr. Arnold. 8s. Caulfield.*

We find in the *Review* much of that easy pleasant style of composition by which Dr. Arnold's productions are generally distinguished. In the overture, consisting of three movements, we meet with a *gal-volto*, written for the bassoon and hautboy alternately, the style of which is simple, natural, and perfectly suited to the characters of those instruments. Among the airs, the most prominently pleasing are, "The poor little Gypsy," the plaintive melody of which is so engaging and persuasive, as to oblige us to attend to "The lesson she gives in her strain."—And, "Will my Love contented be," a cheerful pleasing little composition. The duo and chorus "When the Lark in *Æther* singing;" the glee "Bacchus and Apollo," the marches, and the finale also, contribute to the general good character of the piece, and merit our honourable notice.

*Three Union Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin and Violoncello Obligato, in which are introduced several National Airs peculiar to each Country, composed by Sig. Rampini. 8s. Lavena.*

These sonatas, in which are introduced Dr. Arne's charming little air of "Sweetest of

of pretty Maids," Harry Carey's "Sally of our Alley,"—"O the Roast Beef of Old England,"—"Come haste to the Wedding," and other old favourites, English, Irish, and Scotch, are written in a style much above that of the common productions of the day. All the introductory movements are conceived with taste and spirit, and by their gay and florid character frequently remind us of those of Bach, Abel, and Giordani. The national melodies are judiciously introduced, and the variations are constructed with ingenuity.

"*Constancy*," written by Peter Pindar, Esq.  
Composed by William Birch. 1s. Preston.

The melody of this canzonet, to which Mr. Birch has given a piano-forte accompaniment, is composed in an expressive style, and perfectly accords with the cast and sentiment of the words. The modulation, from the original key to its fifth, at the words "When thy beauty begins to depart," is particularly pleasing; and the closing the air by an ascent to the E in the fourth space, has a good effect. The introductory and intermediate symphonies we must not omit to notice; they are both tasteful and appropriate.

*Notturmo Quintetto, for the Harp, Two Violins, a Tenor, a Violoncello, composed and dedicated to the Countess of Shaftesbury, by Viscount De Marin.* 7s. 6d. Clementi and Co.

This Notturmo, which consists of an introduction and three succeeding movements, possesses considerable claims to our commendations. The passages are, for the most part, conceived with taste and spirit, and the accompaniments are so adjusted as to evince no slight knowledge in orchestral composition. The last movement, or *cosaque*, arranged as a rondo, is both elegant and animated in its *motivo*, and forms a most agreeable close to the piece.

*Number I, of The Bee, being a Selection of the most esteemed Vocal Productions, consisting of Songs, Duets, and Glee, including the Compositions of Haydn, Mozart, Dr. Arne, Mr. Michael Arne, Jackson, Shield, Hook, &c. &c. adapted for the Piano-forte, Violin, or German-flute.* 1s. 6d. Longman.

This little work is printed in the same size, and on a similar plan, with the *Caledonian Museum*, and is intended to be comprized in twelve Numbers. The engraving is neat and correct; and of the contents the public will be enabled to judge, by being informed that they consist of

"The Inconstant," (the melody from Mozart) "The Mansion of Peace," by Webbe, "The Morn in Saffron dress," by Paxton, "The Kiss," (the melody from Scultz) and "The Fair Thief," (the melody from Mozart.)

*The celebrated Canon "Non Nobis Domine," adapted as a Fugue for four Voices (Treble, Counter-tenor, Tenor, and Bass) with two Violins, a Tenor, and a Bass, for the Accompaniments, and an Introduction, composed and calculated for a Grand Orchestra, by Joseph Diettenhofer.* 3s. Preston.

Mr. Diettenhofer has displayed great depth of science in this publication. His introduction is elaborate and masterly, and evinces a familiar knowledge of the first secrets of *part* composition. We do not commit ourselves in saying, that Mr. Diettenhofer's additional matter is by no means unworthy of its intermixture with that of the great Bird, and that, performed by a full and able band, it would produce a striking and noble effect.

*A Duetto, for two Performers on one Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to the Margravine of Anspach, by John Jay.* 5s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Of this duetto we cannot speak in very high terms. The passages are not conceived with much spirit or taste, nor are the parts adjusted with that skill requisite to the producing the best effects in compositions of this kind. Here and there, however, we discover traits of talent, and have no doubt but that, by the aid of application and experience, Mr. Jay will become a very respectable composer.

*Two Trios, selected from the Works of Mozart, arranged for the Harp, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, by Viscount de Marin.* 8s. Clementi and Co.

It is sufficient to say of these trios, that they contain a proper variety of movements; that some of the passages are graceful, and others brilliant, and that, in a word, they are every way worthy of their great author. Viscount de Marin, by his judicious arrangement, has rendered them excellent exercises for the instrument for which they are here intended, and the accompaniments are calculated to greatly heighten the general effect.

*Number II, of the Caledonian Museum; or, the Beauties of Scottish Harmony, intended to form a select Collection of the most esteemed Songs for the Piano-forte, Violin, and German-flute.* 1s. 6d. Longman.

In the present Number of this amusing, useful little publication, we find "Peggy I must



I must love thee"—"Lochaber"—"I'll never leave"—"Gilderoy"—"Tweed-side"—"Auld lang syne"—and "Johnny Fa." The neatness, clearness, and accuracy of the printing keep pace with our commendation of the first Number, and augur well of the future parts of the work.

"When I beheld thy blue Eyes shine," a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment, for two Performers on one Piano-forte, adapted for three bands; composed by Joseph Kemp, Exeter, and inscribed to Miss Mary and Miss Emily Veale. 1s. Clementi and Co.

The melody of this little song is by no

means destitute of merit; nor is the accompaniment adjusted without meaning and effect; but the accent is not always just, nor is the bass the best that might have been chosen.

"Human Life in a Mirror," a Glee, for four Voices, composed by J. Marsh. 1s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Mr. Marsh has acquitted himself with much success in this glee. The sense of the words is forcibly conveyed, some points are well sustained by the responsive parts, and the harmony in general is sound and correct.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ZACHARIAH BARRAT'S PATENT for a MILL that is portable, and may be wrought by WIND, WATER, or HORSES.

THE peculiarities of this mill are, that it is smaller or greater in size at the pleasure of the mechanist; runs upon castors; employs a crown-wheel, which, by three notched orbits, one still at some distance within another, gives motion to the mill-shaft, and is fitted by a slight alteration in the machinery, such as any workman may easily conceive, to be moved either by sails, horses, or water. It may be fitted up with sufficient convenience at the gable-end of a barn. In other respects, its machinery is not essentially different from that of a common mill.

any other adequate power. A piece consisting of two nails joined by the heads at its middle, is thus cut off.

This piece, consisting of two nails, is then applied upon another bed fitted with a separator. They are by the action of the separator, under a screw-press or other power, divided into single nails.

It is in the use of the rolls to make the impressions, and of the punches to press out the nails, that the peculiarity of this invention consists.

Being employed upon a matter of such extensive common utility; and affording a very great saving in time; it may be considered as an invention of very great value to the public.

MR. SPENCER'S (of Duffield in Derbyshire) PATENT for a new METHOD of making HORSE-SHOE NAILS.

In this method of making horse-shoe nails, Mr. Spencer provides two rolls; one which has longitudinal impressions to correspond to those parts of the iron-plate to be applied to it, which are to be thickened for the heads of the intended nails; the other, perfectly plain.

He then applies a plate of iron between these rolls, under a pressure, and in a heat, by which the parts for the heads of the nails may be thickened in the hollows of the roll which was so prepared.

The plate, after suffering this pressure, is cut, at the middle, between every two of the thickened parts, into pieces of a breadth equal to the length of two nails.

These pieces are then successively applied upon a bed with a punch, and subjected to the operation of a screw-press or

MR. BENJAMIN HAWKINS'S (of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, London) PATENT for a new FLOATING MILL, to be worked by Tides or Currents of Water, for grinding all sorts of grain, &c.

Mr. HAWKINS'S contrivance moors the hulks of suitable vessels, or floats like those floating-baths which we see on the Thames, in situations in which any thing attached to them, shall be exposed to the force of a tide or current. It then erects the outer wheels and other exterior machinery of the proposed mill, on the out-side of the vessel or hulk, just as these are erected on the out-side of the walls of mills on land. The interior machinery of the mill, is, of course, within the vessel. The work of grinding is performed, with the greatest convenience and ease, under the action of the tide or current.

It is obvious, that there are, on the coasts

coasts, and in the rivers of Great Britain, many situations, in which, in a variety of easily supposable circumstances, the use of such mills might be, with great advantages, adopted.

In long voyages, grain more preservable than biscuit might be rather taken among the sea-stores, and with it, the machinery of such a mill as Mr. Hawkins's; which the carpenter could easily set up, occasionally, in a suitable boat, to furnish fresh flour, bread, &c. for the ship's crew.

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MR. EDWARD WALKER'S (of Rathbone-place, Mary le-bonne, Middlesex) PATENT for a PORTABLE STOVE, or KITCHEN, for dressing Vi&shwals.

Mr. WALKER's portable kitchen is a construction of cast or wrought iron, in a square or oblong-square form. It has, at the middle of its front, a fire-place, with an ash-pit beneath, and for the conveyance of the smoke, a funnel above. A door shuts up the fire, while the kitchen is in use. In a closet on one side of the fire, is a convenience for roasting meat, consisting of two spits, with racks, &c. On the opposite side of the fire is another closet, for baking. The cover or top of this apparatus may be used as a broiling plate, or may sustain a pot or kettle for boiling. The whole apparatus is close on all sides. At each end is a door for

the admission and removal of the bread and meat to be baked or roasted. The spits are turned by a smoke-jack which is fixed in the funnel.

For camps, barracks, hunting excursions, and every occasion in which meat is not to be had otherwise than cold or dressed in the open air, or in huts dirty to loathsomeness, the use of such a kitchen as this must be highly eligible. Pity but it could be made of lighter materials, so as to be more easily portable in travelling. It would be exceedingly serviceable to persons journeying through Spain or Portugal, or in the wilds of America.

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MR. THOMAS GERMAN'S PATENT for a new Method of EFFECTING the ROTATORY MOVEMENT of WHEELED CARRIAGES.

Mr. GERMAN's contrivance consists simply in the adaptation of castors moving round sledges to perform for all wheeled carriages, those movements which are effected by their present wheels. He took the hint of the invention from considering the motions of vessels on the particles of water over which they float. He is yet to give corrections and elucidations of the specification of his patent, after examining which, we shall be enabled further to gratify public curiosity respecting a contrivance so ingenious.

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### *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

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DR. YOUNG.

THE following are extracts from letters to Dr. Birch, by the curate and executor of Dr. Young. Although not very important, they give some notices of his domestic life, which merit preservation, and shew that a poet is not always the most prudent master. Some particulars throw a favourable light on the character of his son, who probably was not that gay and dissipated Lothario whom his father addressed; and indeed nothing is more common and unjust than applying in toto to individuals, characters employed by a poet or novelist. The narrative of some of the last moments of Young is authentic and interesting.

To Doctor Birch.

"SIR, *Wellwyn, Sept. 4, 1762.*

My ancient gentleman here is still full of trouble, which moves my concern, though it moves only the secret laughter of

many; and some untoward surmises in disfavour of him and his household. The loss of a very large sum of money is talked of, whereof this village and neighbourhood is full. Some disbelieve; others say it is no wonder, where about eighteen or more servants are sometimes taken and dismissed in the course of a year. The gentleman himself is allowed by all to be far more harmless and easy in his family, than some one else who hath too much the lead in it. This, among many others, was one reason for my late motion to quit.

"JOHN JONES, his Curate."

*Wellwyn, April 2, 1765.*

As soon as I got home, I enquired after Dr. Young, and found that he had gone through very great pains since the time when I had left him, and the pains return pretty frequently. Dr. Cotton, of St. Albans, and Dr. Yates, of Hertford, meet at



his house every day on consultation. Opium is frequently administered to him, I suppose to render him the less sensible of his pain. His intellects, I am told, are still clear; though what effect the frequent use of opiates may by degrees have upon him, I know not. I am pretty much of his son's sentiments as to this, viz. that those ingredients, if for some time longer continued, may have an ill-effect upon the brain. Having mentioned this young gentleman, I would acquaint you next, that he came hither this morning, having been sent for, as I am told, by the direction of Mrs. Hallows. Indeed she intimated to me as much herself. And, if this be so, I must say, that it is one of the most prudent acts she ever did, or could have done, in such a case as this, as it may prove a means of preventing much confusion after the death of the Doctor. I have had some little discourse with the son: he seems much affected, and I believe really is so. He earnestly wishes his father might be pleased to ask after him; for, you must know, he has not yet done this, nor is, in my opinion, like to do it; and it has been said farther, that, upon a late application made to him on the behalf of his son, he desired that no more might be said to him about it. Mrs. H. has fitted up a suitable apartment in the house for Mr. Young, where I suppose he will continue till some farther event. I heartily wish the ancient man's heart may grow tender towards his son; though, knowing him so well, I can scarce hope to hear such desirable news."

*Wellwyn, April 13, 1765.*

I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that the late Dr. Young, though he had for many years kept his son at a distance from him, yet has now at last left him all his possessions, after the payment of certain legacies; so that the young gentleman, who bears a fair character, and behaves well, as far as I can hear or see; will, I hope, soon enjoy, and make a prudent use of, a very handsome fortune. The father on his death-bed, and since my return from London, was applied to in the tenderest manner by one of his physicians, and by another person, to admit the son into his presence to make submission, intreat forgiveness, and obtain his blessing. As to an interview with his son, he intimated that he chose to decline it, as his spirits were then low and his nerves weak. With regard to the next particular, he said, *I heartily forgive him*; and, upon mention of the last, he gently lifted up his hand, and, letting it gently fall, pronounced these words—*God bless him!* After about a fortnight's illness,

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and enduring excessive pains, he expired, a little before 11 of the clock at night of Good Friday last, the 5th instant, and was decently buried yesterday, about 6 in the afternoon, in the chancel of this church, close by the remains of his lady, under the communion table; the clergy, who are the trustees of his charity-school, and one or two more, attending the funeral; the last office of interment being performed by me.

I know it will give you pleasure to be farther informed, that he was pleased to make respectful mention of me in his will, expressing his satisfaction in my care of his parish, bequeathing to me a handsome legacy, and appointing me to be one of his executors, next after his sister's son (a clergyman of Hampshire), who this morning set out for London, to prove the will at Doctors' Commons, so that, much according to my wishes, I shall have little or nothing to do in respect of executorship. J. JONES.

JOHN LAW.

This once celebrated personage, since the happy arrival of General Lauriston in this country, has once more become an object of curiosity. His history is instructive, yet little is to be found relating to him in our Biographical Dictionaries.

He was the author of the most considerable revolution that ever the finances of a nation experienced: France in one week appeared to enjoy incalculable millions, while in the following she was buried in bankruptcy.

Law was the son of an advocate at Edinburgh, and born in 1688. In London, he became enamoured of the sister of a lord (whose name I cannot discover). This lord, not approving of her marriage with an adventurer, challenged Law, and fell in the duel. Law immediately escaped into Holland, and was tried, convicted, and outlawed in England. Perhaps it was in Holland he acquired that turn of mind which pleases itself with immense calculations; he became an adept in the mysteries of exchanges and re-exchanges. From thence he proceeded to Venice and other cities, studying the nature of their banks. In 1709, he was at Paris the same speculative genius he had hitherto been.

At the close of the reign of Louis XIV. the French finances were in great disorder; and, having obtained an audience of that monarch, the bankrupt-king was much delighted by his projects. Law offered to pay the national debt by establishing a company whose paper was to be received with all possible confidence, and who were to make immense profits by their commercial

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cial transactions. The minister Desmarets, to get rid of Law, threatened him, by one of his emissaries, with the Bastile. Law quitted Paris, and was a wanderer through Italy. He addressed himself to the King of Sardinia, who refused our adventurer's assistance, declaring, that he was not powerful enough to ruin himself!

At the death of Louis XIV. the Duke of Orleans was regent. Law ventured again to Paris, and found the regent more docile. The Duke indeed was placed in a most trying situation; the finances were all confusion, and no hope was offered by any one to settle them. The Duke lent his ear at first reluctantly to Law, convinced what consequences must follow such ideal wealth as that in which our adventurer dealt. In despair, the numerical-quack was called in to relieve, by his powerful remedy, the disorder which no one would attempt to cure.

Law commenced with a most brilliant perspective. He established his bank, was chosen director of the East India Company, and soon gave his scheme that vital credit which produced real specie; for, in that distracted time, every one buried or otherwise concealed his valuables; but, when the illusion of Law began to operate, every coffer was opened, while the proprietors of estates preferred his *paper* to the possession of their *lands*. All Europe seemed delighted, Law acquired millions in a morning, and even the Regent himself was duped, and felicitated himself on his possession of so great an alchymist.

Law was honoured with nobility, and created Count of Tankerville; as for marquises, he purchased them at his will. Edinburgh, his native city, humbly presented him with her freedom, in which appear these remarkable expressions: "The corporation of Edinburgh presents its freedom to John Law, Count of Tankerville, &c. &c. &c. a most accomplished gentleman; the first of all bankers in Europe; the fortunate inventor of sources of commerce in all parts of the remote world; and who has so well deserved of his nation." From a Scotchman (says Voltaire) he became, by naturalization, a Frenchman; from a Protestant, a Catholic; from an adventurer, a prince; and from a banker, a minister of state.

While Law was undergoing these metamorphoses himself, he was performing the same droll exhibition in all kinds of individuals. Fortunes were made in a month, and stock-jobbing was seen even in the narrowest alleys at Paris. Singular anecdotes are recorded of those days.—A

coachman gave warning to his master, who begged, at least that he would provide him with another as good as himself. Whip replied:—"I have hired two this morning; take your choice, and I will have the other."—A footman also set up his chariot, but going to it, he got up behind, till he was reminded by his own servant of his mistake.—An old beggar, who had a remarkable hunch on his back, haunted the *Rue Quincampoix*, which was the crowded resort of all stock-jobbers: he acquired a good fortune by lending it out for five minutes as a desk!

Law himself was adored; the proudest courtiers were humble reptiles before this mighty man; dukes and duchesses patiently waited in his anti-chamber; and Mrs. Law, a haughty beauty, when a duchess was announced, exclaimed, "Still more duchesses! there is no animal so tiresome as a duchess!" In the curious Memoirs of the Duchess of Orleans, a singular fact is recorded:—One morning, when Law was surrounded by a body of princesses, he was going to retire. They enquired the occasion. He gave one, in which they ought to have been silent; but, on the contrary, they said, "Oh! if it is nothing but that, let them bring here a *chaise percée* for Mr. Law!" When the young king was at play, and the stakes were too high even for his Majesty, he refused to cover them all; young Law (the son of our adventurer) cried out, "If his Majesty will not cover, I will." The King's governor frowned on the boy of millions, who, perceiving his error, threw himself at the King's feet.

The infatuation ran through all classes, and even the French Academy solicited for the honour of Law becoming their associate, the only *calculator* they ever admitted into their body.

But at length the evil hour looked dark and darker; the immense machine became so complicated, that even the head of Law began to turn with its rapid revolutions. In 1719, he created credit, but in May, 1720, uncounted millions disappeared in air. Nothing was seen but paper and bankruptcy every where. Law was considered as the sole origin of the public misfortune: no one taxed his own credulity. They broke his carriages, destroyed his houses, and sought the arithmetician to tear him to pieces. He escaped from Paris in disguise, and long wandered in Europe incognito. After some years, he found a hiding-place in Venice, where he lived poor, obscure, yet still calculating. Montesquieu, who saw him there, says, "He



is still the same man; his mind ever busied in financial schemes; his head is full of figures, of agios, and of banks. His fortune is very small, yet he loves to game high." Indeed of all his more than princely revenues, he only saved, as a wreck, a large white diamond, which, when he had no money, he used to pawn.

Voltaire saw his widow at Brussels. She was then as humiliated, as miserable, and as obscure, as she was triumphant and haughty at Paris. Such revolutions are not the least useful objects in history.

#### MACHIAVEL.

THE PRINCE of this profound observer of human nature is a work, which being diabolical in its principles, it has ingeniously been imagined, that the author meant it as an ironical work, like Swift's *Advice to Servants*, where you are very minutely informed how to do those things which ought not to be done, but which the writer was aware were constantly practised.

Some of his maxims are these: "When a man resolves to injure another, he should do it in such a manner as to cut off all possibility of revenge; if the injury is slight, he is able to return it; but, if it is done to the purpose, it is not in his power.

The Prince who would keep possession of a new acquisition, must, in the first place, take care to extinguish the whole family of the last reigning Prince.

The Prince who contributes to the ad-

vancement of another causes his own diminution of power.

When Cæsar Borgia inveigled, by reconciliation, several dukes, and strangled them as soon as they entered his palace, Machiavel says, that this evinced a great politician, and is worthy of imitation.

He says, that in the fable of Achilles educated by the Centaur Chiron we are to understand that a great Prince ought to be half man and half beast, and make the lion and the fox his pattern."

#### GIANTS.

Sir Walter Rawleigh's *History of the World* abounds with very eloquent passages. Writing on the GIANTS of antiquity, he gives the whole a very pleasing turn.

"It is certain that the AGE of TIME hath brought forth stranger and more incredible things than the INFANCY. For we have now GREATER GIANTS for vice and injustice, than the world had in those days for bodily strength; for cottages and houses of clay and timber, we have raised palaces of stone: we carve them, we paint them, and adorn them with gold, inso-much as men are *rather known by their houses*, than their houses by them. We are fallen from two dishes to two hundred; from water to wine and drunkenness; from the covering of our bodies with the skins of beasts, not only to silk and gold, but to the very *skins of men*. TIME will take REVENGE of the excess we bring forth!"

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\* \* \* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

LITERATURE may be said already to feel the return of Peace. Orders for books from the country and for foreign markets are given with less reserve, and various projects have been revived which had previously been suspended. In short, we have reason to suppose, that, in spite of oppressive duties, the present will be a busy winter, as well among the publishers as the retailers, and the readers and purchasers of books.

The complete edition of the *British Poets*, which had been abandoned on account of the high price of paper, has been resumed in consequence of the peace, and will be published with all convenient speed.

A *History of the War*, from the commencement of Hostilities between France and Austria, till the Peace with Great Britain, has been undertaken by Mr. ALEXANDER STEPHENS, and will make its appearance early in the ensuing spring, in two volumes, quarto, accompanied by maps and other suitable embellishments.

Dr. MAJOR has undertaken to edit a *Popular View of Universal History*, from the Creation of the World, till the Peace of London in 1801, to be completed in about twenty-five small volumes. The ignorance of the bulk of the English nation upon subjects of General History, may, in a great measure, be ascribed to the deficiency of our literature in popular histories.

histories. This intended work, by Dr. MAVER, will therefore be highly acceptable to the numerous persons to whom the great Universal History, in 66 volumes, 8vo. is either too expensive or too voluminous.

Mr. BERESFORD intends to publish a Translation of the interesting work of Kotzebue's, which he calls *an Account of the most remarkable Year of his Life*. He has been favoured by the author with the use of the original manuscript.

A novel will make its appearance, in a few days, from the pen of Miss PLUMPTRE, which, on account of the *ugliness* of her heroine, she entitles *Something New*.

The Memoirs of Mrs. INCHBALD may be expected to make their appearance in the course of the winter.

Some of the manuscripts of the late Rev. NEWCOME CAPPE are now in the press, and will be published early in the winter, together with the Memoirs of his Life, by Mrs. CAPPE. Among other Dissertations are the following: an Introduction to the Proem of St. John's Gospel, with a Paraphrase, Notes and Reflections. A Dissertation on the Scripture-meaning of the Terms, Kingdom of Heaven, of God, and of Christ. An Introduction to, and Paraphrase on the Discourse of Christ with Nicodemus.—A Dissertation, in two Parts, of the 11th of Philippians, 5—13, Christ in the Form of God; and a Paraphrase of the 5th and 6th Chapters of John's Gospel.

Dr. GARNETT having fitted up an elegant and commodious lecture room, in Great Marlborough-street, intends, we understand, to begin his Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry immediately. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on the 2d of November, at eight o'clock in the evening. The Lectures on Experimental Philosophy will be delivered every Monday and Friday, at the same hour; and those on Chemistry every Tuesday and Thursday, at one o'clock, P.M. The Medical Lectures will not commence till January, 1802.

A Course of Clinical Lectures on the Diseases and Operations of Surgery, will be delivered this winter, by Mr. BLAIR, of Great Russell-street. This Course will possess the obvious advantage, that the surgical practice of two considerable dispensaries will be open to the inspection of all the gentlemen who attend the Lectures.

Dr. BARRETT's splendid publication of the Ancient Manuscript of St. Matthew's Gospel, in the library of Trinity-college, Dublin, is expected in London in

a few days. The learned and indefatigable editor described this valuable manuscript, near fifteen years since, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy; this notice of it attracted much attention from the learned in Great Britain, and on the Continent; particularly, as, of the 64 leaves of which the manuscript consists, 59 supply parts wanting in the Codex Alexandrinus. The Provost and Fellows of Trinity-College caused the *fac simile*, which Dr. Barrett had made, to be engraved at their own expence, and munificently presented him with the plates for publication. The work is beautifully printed, at the University-press, in royal 4to. and is the most splendid book ever printed in Ireland. In the first Part of the Prolegomena, the Doctor describes the Manuscripts, and enters largely into the subject of their antiquity. The second Part is a Dissertation on the Discrepancies in the Genealogies of St. Matthew and St. Luke, which are elaborately discussed.—After the Prolegomena, follow the 64 plates, in *fac simile*, opposite to each of which is printed its contents in modern Greek characters, and at the foot of the page the *Varie Lectiones*, some of which are curious and important.

Mrs. MACKIE, of Southampton, has in the press *A New Translation of Madame de Sevigné's Letters to her Daughter*, compressed into two small octavo volumes, and preserving every beauty, anecdote, and incident of, the original, with the addition of several interesting Letters never before translated. The work will be embellished with engravings from genuine originals of Madame de Sevigné and her daughter.

The Rev. EDWARD DAVIES, Curate of Olveston, Gloucestershire, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, in order to enable him to publish *An Essay on the first Introduction of the Art of Writing into the West of Europe, more especially into the British Islands; and another on the Nature and Origin of the Celtic Dialects*.

The Translation of CUVIER's Comparative Anatomy, which we have already noticed, will be published in the course of the ensuing month. It is translated by Mr. ROSS, and revised by Mr. MACARTNEY, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy and Physiology in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Dr. TYTLER of the Cape of Good Hope, advertises the loss of some valuable manuscripts of the *Punics of Caius Silius Italicus*,



*Italicus*, in seventeen Books; translated into Ryme-verse by himself, and written by his own hand upon two hundred sheets of quarto. At the same time were stolen a packet of *Miscellanies*, some part prose; written on the same sort of paper and by the same hand: among which was one piece in the French language, in the handwriting of the Earl of BUCHAN.

In January a First Number will make its appearance of the Costume of Turkey, Asiatic, as well as European; also including that of the Greek Islands of the Archipelago: in a series of coloured Engravings, illustrative of the singular and diversified Manners, Customs, and Dresses of those interesting Nations. Faithfully copied from drawings, taken on the spot, by OCTAVIAN DALVIMART, with Descriptions in English and French. It will be published by MILLER, who has acquired so much credit by his elegant work on the Costume and Punishments of China.

The Rev. COOPER WILLYAMS will speedily publish in quarto, *A Voyage up the Mediterranean*, in his Majesty's Ship the *Swiftsure*, one of the squadron under the command of Admiral NELSON. Several Views on the shores of Egypt and Syria, from drawings made by the author, on the spot; will be given to elucidate the description. The events attending the recapture of Naples, and some Memoirs of the Court of Sicily, at Palermo, will be related: also some new light will probably be thrown on the cause of the horrible butcheries and disgraceful proscriptions which followed the recapture.

It has been the misfortune of the proprietors of the new edition of Calmet's Dictionary, to find that the materials of paper bleached with the muriatic acid produce an article wholly useless. Signatures Z, A a, and B b of the fine paper copies in the third part of the Supplement have been printed on this over-bleached paper; and the consequence is, that the leaves fall to pieces by their own weight, and if squeezed in the hand crumble to powder. This kind of paper may be discovered by its acid taste when applied to the tongue; it is otherwise not to be detected till it is wet down for printing. The proprietors of Calmet will gladly exchange the three sheets printed on this kind of paper.

Sir W. OUSELY, after having published his learned Observations on the *Peblawi* Medals of Dr. HUNTER's Museum, is now preparing moveable types to express the true and ancient *Peblawi* character for

his Treatise on the *Numismatick and Miscellaneous Antiquities of Persia*, to be published in the beginning of next year.

Mr. TILLOCH, the editor of the *Philosophical Magazine*, has published an Account of the Origin and Progress of *Stereotype Printing* in England, in which he bears so great a part. By this account it appears, that the *English Stereotype* is much anterior to DIDOT's invention in France, and has been practised by Mr. Tilloch himself for twenty years and upwards.

Citizen CHAPTAL, the French Minister of the Interior, has given orders to have the Babylonian inscriptions at Paris copied for Dr. HAGER, of this metropolis. As soon as Dr. Hager has received them, he intends to join them as an appendix to his Dissertation on the newly-discovered Babylonian Inscriptions, now printing.

The Abbé DELILLE, advantageously known for his Poem on the *Gardens*, has been engaged by the booksellers of London to translate *Milton's Paradise Lost* into French verse, for which he is to receive the sum of 1000*l*.

The Duke of Brunswic-Oels has ordered a monument to be erected to the late M. Kästner, the celebrated German mathematician, in the library of the university of *Göttingen*, with an inscription composed by the Duke himself. The bust of Kästner, with which this monument is decorated, is of *Carrara-marble*.

The Academy of Sciences at Berlin has lately granted prizes for two memoirs concerning the question of the *Origin of Human Knowledge*: the first has been given to M. Ben-david, of Berlin; the second to M. Degerando, Professor of Philosophy at Paris.

The King of Prussia has bought for 80,000 rix dollars the library of the late M. Forster, Professor at *Halle*, with which the royal library at Berlin is to be enriched.

The new university for the provinces of *Finland*, *Esthland*, *Livonia*, and *Courland*, in Russia, will be established at *Dorpat*.

The royal cabinet of Natural History at *Madrid*, has been lately enriched by the return of the botanists, Don HIPPOLYTO RUIZ, and Don JOSEPH PAVON, from South America, with above fifty boxes filled with minerals, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, shells, American monuments, seeds of different plants, barks, roots, gums, and balsams celebrated for their usefulness and medical virtue.

M. HAMMER, one of the gentlemen educated

educated in the Oriental Academy at *Vienna*, and at present employed in the Emperor's service at the Legation of Constantinople, has undertaken a literary excursion into *Asia-minor*, and chiefly in the province of *Troas*.

The celebrated FONTANA (formerly director of the Grand-duke's collection of natural history at *Florence*) who had retired to *Milan*, is returned to his former residence at *Florence*, where he is making very curious experiments on the sensitive faculty of vegetables, which experiments will soon be published.

By a decree of the Consuls of the French Republic, of the 3d of *Fruktidor*, the *National Library* is to be removed from its present place (*Rue Vivierre*) into the *Louvre*, or the great palace joining the *Thuilleries*. In consequence of this decree, the private lodgers of that quarter are obliged to leave their apartments before the first of the next month (*Frimaire*). From that day, no fire of any kind will be permitted to be lighted in the whole circumference of the *Louvre*. The library will be completely established there during the course of the 11th year.

The Minister of the Interior has just published a *Programma*, in order to excite the artists to render their machines for working wool more perfect. To this end, after having ordered the machines hitherto known to be described and engraved, he has proposed a first prize of 40,000 livres to the artist, who, before the 1st of *Messidor*, shall have constructed his machines of a degree of excellence the most advantageous to commerce; and a second prize of 20,000 livres, for the artist who shall have deserved the second best. The sentence of the jury will be proclaimed on the 1st of *Fruktidor*, of the year 10; and in the same year the machines, which have received the premium, will be publicly exposed among other productions of French industry.

The Society of Sciences and Arts in the department of the *Gironde* is about to encourage plantations of trees in the cemeteries round the towns, and on the highways.

The King of Spain has lately given orders, that, through his whole kingdom, only one kind of weights and measures shall be used.

The Botanical Garden of *Madrid*, whose director at present is the Abbé CAVANILLES, has lately obtained a new organization. Its space is to be enlarged, so as to receive the *quinquina*, the *balm-tree*, the *sagou*, the *coco*, and other palm-

trees. These precious plants were first transplanted from their native soil to the *Canary Islands*, and thence to *Andalusia*, the most southern province of Spain. By this successive transplantation, they are accustomed to the climate of the capital, *Madrid*. It is to M. CEVALLOS, Minister of State, that Spain is indebted for its progress in natural history, and particularly in botany. His taste for plants has been communicated to a number of Spanish pupils. They sedulously frequent the lessons of M. Cavanilles, the only professor of that science at *Madrid*.

M. KANT, the German philosopher of *Königsberg*, has been elected an honorary member of the *Accademia Italiana*, established at *Sienna* in the year 1799. The Count VARGAS, in his letter directed to him, says, among other things, that the Italian Academy has proposed particularly to make known his sublime philosophy in Italy.

Captain BAUDIN, on his voyage of discovery, left the *Isle de France* the 24th of April last, and was to that time safely prosecuting the objects of his voyage.

The celebrated German composer, HAYDN, is about to publish a new musical performance, under the title of "*The Last Judgment*."

The same gentleman has lately received the gold medal, coined on purpose, from the Musical Society of the *Théâtre des Arts* at *Paris*, as a token of their high esteem for his talents displayed in the oratorio of "*The Creation*."

At *Vienna* there has been established a *Panorama* after the English fashion, in which *London*, from the point of the *Albion-mills*, is represented. At *Copenhagen* another *Panorama* will be erected, to exhibit the last naval battle in the *Sound*. M. LORENZEN, the aulic-painter, has just finished his great picture, in which the battle of the 2d of April is to be exhibited.

The King of Spain has ordered, that, in the capital of each province a Professorship of *Chemistry* and *Botany* shall be established.

A new Translation of Ossian's Poems, in poetical-prose, by SCHRÖDER has lately been published in Germany.

The celebrated artist, M. Abramson, at *Berlin*, has struck a medal on the accession of the present Emperor of Russia. One side represents the image of the Emperor in uniform, with an inscription in German: *Alexander I. Sovereign of all the Russias*; on the reverse is impressed a young Hercules, who, instead of the club, holds a rudder in his hand, embracing the Goddess



Goddeſs of Wiſdom, whoſe ſhield is inſcribed with the name of the late Empreſs Catherine II. in alluſion to the firſt ukase of the Emperor, in which he declares to follow the principles of government adopted by that ſovereign. The inſcription is in German, *Strength and Wiſdom*; underneath is engraved *d. 12 März, 1801*, the day when the Emperor came to the throne.

The French Miniſter of the Interior has lately iſſued a decree reſpecting the reſtoration of the famous groupe of *Laocoon*, which was formerly attempted by MICH. ANGELO, who however found his work not ſatisfactory. All ſtatuaries are now invited to communicate models of arms for the three figures of the groupe to be examined by a committee, who will adjuſt the prize to that model which is found worthy of the whole, and the artiſt whoſe work it is will be engaged by government to undertake the reſtoration, for which he is to receive the ſum of 10,000 franks. For the firſt acceſſit 2000, and for the ſecond 1200 franks are appointed.

It is reported that the bookſeller FAUCHE, at Paris, has obtained the excluſive privilege of importing French books into the Ruſſian empire, after he had preſented his Maſteſty with a plan drawn up for that purpoſe.

There has been lately eſtabliſhed at Paris a *Bureau de Legislation Etrangère*; or, an Office for Foreign Legislation; in which every law, civil, criminal, military, marine, or thoſe reſpecting police and trade, of all European nations, are to be tranſlated into the French language. The perſons employed in this inſtitution are the following: for the Flemiſh, P. H. MARON, known by the ſhare he has in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*; for the Italian, BOLDONI and PODOLERI; for the German, LAMEY and WINKLER, the laſt of whom has tranſlated ſeveral German papers for the *Magazin Encyclopédique*. The directors of the inſtitution are LA MIERRE, ſworn tranſlator of the northern and ſouthern languages, and author of many tranſlations from the Engliſh; and BROSELD, known by his tranſlation of *Cicero de Officiis*, the ſecond edition of which was printed laſt year.

Citizen DUVIVIER, at Paris, has ſtruck a medal of eighteen lines in diameter, in memory of the well-known Abbé DE L'ÉPÉE, late inſtructor of the deaf and dumb. As the image bears a ſtriking likeneneſs to the deceased, the miniſter of the interior has thought proper to diſtri-

bute this medal in future as a prize in the Inſtitution for the Deaf and Dumb. The inſcription is *Charles de l'Épée, né à Verſailles An 1712, mort à Paris en 1789*; on the reverſe is read, *Au génie L'aveugle de l'Art d'inſtruire les Sourds Muets dans les Sciences et les Arts*.

Another medal has been lately ſtruck at Paris on the Peace of Luneville, which is thought to be one of the beſt that has appeared during the Revolution. On one ſide is impreſſed the head of the Chief-conſul, with the inſcription, *Bonaparte Premier Conſul de la République Française*; on the reverſe, an upright ſtanding figure, holding in one hand an olive branch, in the other a cornucopia, with the inſcription, *La Paix de Luneville*.

The celebrated Dr. HUFELAND has published an addreſs to the phyſicians of Germany reſpecting the Cow-pox; in which he earneſtly ſolicits their attention to the following important queries:—"Is the Vaccine-inoculation a ſure Preventive againſt the Small-pox; and, if it does not always ſecure againſt the ſmall-pox, under what circumſtances is it not found to be a Preventive?"—"Does the Poiſon imparted by the Vaccine-inoculation produce any miſchievous change or degradation in the organization, from which evil effects might be apprehended, after having recovered from the diſeaſe itſelf?"—In order to bring into one point of view all the experience relative to theſe points, ſo that ſatisfactory reſults may thence be drawn, Dr. Hufeland invites all thoſe who have practiſed the vaccine-inoculation in Germany, to inform him as conciſely and diſtinctly as poſſible how many ſubjects they had inoculated—On how many they had afterwards tried the effects of inoculation with the ſmall-pox?—Whether any of theſe latter had been infected with the ſmall-pox; and, in ſuch caſes, what was the ſtate of the matter with which the patient was inoculated, and what the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe that was the conſequence of the inoculation?—Whether dangerous or fatal accidents had occurred in the cow-pox?—Whether any diſeaſes, or even ſicklineſs, have afterwards followed, which ſeemed to have a connexion with the cow-pox?—Whether the diſeaſe beſound on the cows in various places, and the accidental infection of men, and the thereby effected ſecurity from the ſmall-pox, had been there obſerved?—All the reports ſent to him Dr. Hufeland means to publiſh in his Journal, which, as it is read by almoſt every phyſician

cian in Germany, he thinks a very proper receptacle for the documents necessary towards a final decision of this important controversy. Mr. Hufeland concludes his address, by requesting his colleagues to be on their guard against prejudice or partiality in their investigations and reports; for, says he, "it is not the interests of the vaccine inoculation, but the good of mankind and truth, that is our object; and therefore unsuccessful experiments are as important and interesting to us as those which have been attended with success."

An analysis has lately been made by VAUQUELIN of the *four water of the starch-makers*, a liquor produced in great quantity during the maceration of the wheat in "this manufactory, and which has hitherto been thrown away as useless. It is of a turbid milky-white colour, of a slightly acid and spirituous odour, and a sour and somewhat putrescent taste. By being passed through a filtering paper, it becomes clear and colourless. Twelve thousand parts of unfiltered *four water* were distilled in a copper alembic; the first five hundred that came over contained nearly all the spirit, which, being rectified, yielded 30 parts of a pure inflammable alcohol, but of an unpleasant flavour: the remaining 11,500 parts being distilled off clear, were found to have a strong acid taste, and dissolved readily 288 parts of litharge; this solution being evaporated, and set to crystallize, afforded 384 parts of acetite of lead (sugar of lead). By further analysis, the other component parts of the *four-water* were obtained, from which it appears to consist of acetous acid, ammonia, phosphat of lime, animal matter, and alcohol. In an economical point of view, all the ingredients, except the first and last, may be neglected, and the method of making the most profit out of it will be to distil the liquor, reserving the first runnings for rectification, and making sugar of lead of the remainder. From these data, 120 gallons of the *four-water* should yield about three pints of alcohol (rectified spirit), and thirty-two pounds and a half of acetite of lead (sugar of lead).

The use of fumigations as an antidote to putrid air has been examined into with much care by MORVEAU: he inclosed a quantity of infected air in a jar, and kept it in contact with perfumes of various kinds; this being afterwards washed, the putrid smell remained as strong as at first: no better success attended the alcoholic solutions of myrrh, benzoin, &c. the weak

acids, such as vinegar, &c. the pyraligneous acid had no effect; neither had concentrated sulphuric acid any: sulphureous acid in part took away the bad smell; but the nitric, muriatic, and especially the oxymuriatic acid, instantaneously destroyed every trace of the foetor. Air highly charged with the effluvia of putrid flesh exhibited neither acid nor alkaline properties, and the cause of this loathsome smell is, at present at least, beyond the power of chemical analysis.

The flexible sand-stone of Brazil is well known to all mineralogists, and M. FLEURIAU DE BELLEVUE, of Rochelle, has succeeded in giving this quality of flexibility to Carara marble; thin slips of which being exposed in a sand-bath to a certain temperature become so far weakened in their power of cohesion as to be very sensibly flexible.

A singular discovery has lately been made in Spain. In digging the foundation for a bridge, the workmen met with six small eggs, which, upon examination, bore a near resemblance to those of partridges: their colour is a yellowish white: they effervesce with nitric-acid. One of them being divided with the saw, the yolk was found flattened, and reduced to a line in thickness, and the whole of the rest of the cavity was filled with beautiful crystals of prismatic calcareous spar.

Much doubt has of late existed among chemists about the sebatic acid; some maintaining it to be nothing but acetous acid, while others consider it as possessed of peculiar properties. A paper of Citizen THENARD, presented to the *Société Philomathique*, contains several important researches into the nature of this substance. Sebatic-acid may be obtained by distilling animal-fat with a naked fire, and washing the product in warm water, which, when evaporated, deposits the acid which it had dissolved in needle-shaped crystals; or, the water holding the acid in solution, may be saturated with potash; if to this acetite of lead is added, a copious precipitate falls down, which is sebat of lead, and this being decomposed by sulphuric acid affords pure sebatic acid. This salt has a slightly acid taste, is without smell, is much more soluble in hot than in cold water, from which, by gentle evaporation, it may be obtained in the form of large brilliant plates: it precipitates and decomposes acetite and nitrat of lead, nitrat of silver, and acetite and nitrat of mercury; with potash it forms a permanent, soluble, insipid, salt; it does not render turbid



turbid the water of lime, barytes, or strontian. If the produce of the distillation of fat is washed in water, and this water saturated with potash, there is produced a saline mass, which, when heated in a retort with sulphuric acid, yields vapours of acetic acid; hence originates the error of those who imagined the sebatic and acetic acids to be the same.

Since the abolition of the game-laws in France, not only every species of game, but even the commoner birds, have almost been exterminated in several parts of that country. To prevent the entire depopulation of the woods and fields, some regulations have lately been adopted in some of the departments, of which the following proclamation of C. BOUQUEAU, Prefect of the Rhine and Moselle, is an example. It runs thus—"Whereas there has been for several years so great a destruction of game and birds of every kind, that the forests are quite deserted; and it becomes necessary to take as many precautions to prevent the entire extermination of useful and innocent animals, as it was in the feudal-times to destroy the noxious beasts:—the Prefect, conformably with several laws and decrees which exist, but have not been put in force, forbids hunting in those seasons and places in which it would be prejudicial to the public and private territories, to the fruits of the earth, and the re-production of useful animals." The destruction of wild animals has perhaps been too much recommended in France. Those, at least, which form a part of the food of man, such as the hare, should not be wantonly destroyed, as they are now, by every youngster who can fire a gun, and who does not scruple to kill the female big with young. Still less should those animals be molested which render essential services to man by removing various nuisances and noxious insects, such as the swallow, the crow, and a number of other birds; and the lover of nature will plead for those which are entirely innoxious, and enliven the country with their songs, as the linnet, the goldfinch, and the nightingale. The following fact may serve to shew that very essential service is done to man by some animals which he has proscribed as noxious. Some years ago, a Prussian nobleman revived on his territories an ancient law, which imposed on the peasants an annual tribute of a certain number of sparrows' heads and

crows' feet. As his design was well-intended, he required this tribute to be paid in kind. Soon the crows no longer dared to follow the ploughshare, and the whole race of sparrows appeared to be exterminated in several villages. It was not long before the inhabitants felt the inconvenience of this practice. Caterpillars of every kind devoured the leaves of the trees, and all the garden vegetables, for several years successively. The clergyman of the place attributed this to the destruction of the birds; and the nobleman, who was soon convinced of the same, abolished the tribute, and even brought back sparrows into some of the villages from which they had been entirely exterminated. Another fact of the same kind will serve to confirm the above observations concerning the vast utility of many species of birds. In the year 1798, the forests of Saxony and Brandenburg were attacked with a general mortality. The greater part of the trees, especially the firs and different kinds of pine, whose bitter and aromatic branches are rarely the prey of insects, died as if struck at their roots with some secret malady. It was not here, as too often happens, that the foliage alone was devoured by caterpillars, but these trees perished without shewing any external sign of disease. This calamity became so general that the regency of Saxony sent naturalists and skilful foresters to find out the cause. They soon found it in the unusual multiplication of one of the *lepidoptera* insects, which, whilst a worm, insinuated itself within the tree, and fed upon the wood. Whenever any bough of fir or pine was broken, this detestable insect was found within it, which had often hollowed it out to the very bark. From the report of the naturalists and most experienced foresters, it seemed highly probable that the extraordinary increase of this insect was owing to the entire disappearance of some species of woodpeckers and titmice, which had not for some years been seen in the forests. The above insect, in its larva-state, was a large, white, soft-bodied, caterpillar, with twelve rings, and a hard and corneous head, furnished with very strong jaws, extremely proper for gnawing wood. On the breast it had two tubercles, and beneath its body short and fleshy legs. It turned into a moth of remarkable size and beauty.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

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Histoire Naturelle des Minéraux, par Patrin, 3 vols. 18mo. coloured plates; this work accompanies a new and handsomely printed Edition of Buffon (including a History of the Fish-tribe) by Cartel.

Les Chevaliers des 7 Montagnes; ou, Aventures arrivées dans le 13me Siècle, 3 vols. 9.

Du Commerce Maritime, et de son Influence sur la Richesse et la Force des Etats, par Audouin, 2 vols, 8vo. 9s.

Daudin, Histoire Naturelle des Quadrupèdes, et des Ovipares, the 1st and 2d liv. 4to. fine paper, coloured plates, 10s. 6d.

Ditto, common paper, 7s. 6d.

De la Fièvre en général, de la Rage, de la Fièvre Jaune, et de la Porte, par Reich, 1s. 6d.

Des Causes des Révolutions, et de leurs Effets, par Blanc de Volx, 2 vols. 12s.

Dictionnaire Portatif de Prononciation Espagnol-François et François-Espagnol, par Cormon, 2 vols, 18s.

Essais Historiques sur la Révolution de France, avec des Notes, par Beaulieu, 2 vols. 14s.

Essai sur l'Art de rendre les Révolutions utiles, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Chefs d'Œuvres Dramatiques de Goldoni, François et Italien, 3 vols. 18s.

Histoire des Pêches, des Découvertes, et des Etablissements des Hollandois dans les Mers du Nord, 3 vols. 1l. 7s.

Histoire du Directoire Exécutif de la République Française, depuis son Installation jusqu'à sa Chûte, 2 vols. 14s.

Histoire Universelle, en Style Lapidaire, par Anquetil, 8vo. fine paper, 12s.

Homère et Alexandre, Poème, par Lemerrier, 4s.

Precis Historique de la Révolution Française, par Laitetelle, pendant l'Assemblée Législative; servant de Suite à l'Histoire de la Révolution, par Rabaut de St. Etienne; fine paper, proof plates, 8s.

Ditto, common paper, 4s. 6d.

Cours de Littérature, par Laharpe, vol. 11, and 12, in 3 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Ditto, vols. 11 to 14, 12mo. 14s.

Promenade d'un François en Grande Bretagne, Irlande, Suède, et Norvège, accompagnée des Causes de la Révolution Française, par M. Latoenaye, 5 vols. 1l. 5s.

Lettres de la Vendée, écrites en Fructidor, An 3, jusqu'à Nivose, An 4, 2 vols. 6s.

Nouveau Dictionnaire de Santé, d'Education, Physique, et Morale, par Macquart, 2 vols. 15s.

Cours Diplomatique; ou, Tableau des Relations Extérieures des Puissances de l'Europe, par Martens, vols. 1 and 2, 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Médecine du Voyageur, par Duptanil, 3 vols. 18s.

Mémoires sur la Vie et les Ecrits de Saufure, 3s.

De l'Influence attribuée aux Philosophes, aux Francs-Maçons, et aux Illuminés sur la Révolution Française, par Mounier, 6s.

Essai sur le Hauchiment, par O'Reilly, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Palmira, Romance, par Madame Amande R\*\*\*, 4 vols. 14s.

Politiques de tous les Cabinets de l'Europe, par Segur, l'aîné, 3 vols. 18s.

*By C. Geisweiller, Parliament street.*

Knauer Selectus Instrumentorum Chirurgicorum, folio, Vindob, 1801, cum 25 tab.

Lefebure über den Schwarzen Staar, 1801, 5s. sheets.

Traité de l'Innocation Vaccinne, par Balhorn et Séromeyer, avec fig. 1801, 6s. 6d. sewed.

Adelungs Wörterbuch der Hochdeutschen Mundart, 4ter. und letzter Band, 1801, 1l. 18s. 6d.

Schillers Macbeth eingerichtet für das Hoftheater zu Weimar, 1801, 5s. 6d. sewed, f. p.

Schillers Maria Stuart, 1801, 6s. 6d. sewed, f. p.

Schillers Geschichte des Abfalls der Vereinigten Niederlande von der Spanischen Regierung, neu bearbeitet, 2 vols, 1801, 16s. sewed.

Translations of German Poems, German and English, 1801, 6s. 6d.

Archenholtz, Geschichte Gustavus Wasa 1801, 2 vols, 1l. 1s. sewed, f. p.

Cramer



Cramer, *Der Polter Abend*, 2 vols. 12s. sewed.  
 Cramer, *das Harfen Mäddchen*, 8s. 6d. sewed.  
 Freymaurer Lieder zum Logen Gebrauch, 2 vols. 8s. sewed.  
 Huber, *Erzählungen*, 1801, 7s. 6d. sewed.  
 La Roche, *Schönes Bild der Resignation*, 2 vols. 1801, 12s.  
 Kotzebue, *Die Kluge Frau im Walde*, 3s. 6d. sewed.

Marianens Reise und Schicksale, 1801, 5s. 6d. sewed.  
 Reise von Wien nach Venedig, 1800, 8s. sewed.  
 Reise von Wien nach Madrid, 5s. 6d. sewed.  
 Theodor König der Korfen, 3 vols. 1801, 15s. sewed.  
 Ifflands Dramatische Werke, 13ter, Band.  
 Schlegel—Shakspeare übersetzt von, 7 vols. 1801, 2l. 16s. sheets.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

*The Assault and Taking of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May, 1799. Dedicated by permission to his Majesty, by Anthony Cardon and L. Schiavonetti. Painted by H. Singleton, and engraved by A. Cardon.*

TAKEN altogether, this is a singularly lively and bright print, but in such a subject we expected to have seen a greater number of figures. The action seems desultory, and impresses the spectator with the idea of a flying skirmish, rather than the regular and formidable attack of a powerful army on a strongly fortified city. It is admirably engraved in the chalk manner. The contrast between the Eastern and European soldiers is well understood, and accurately described.

*The Body of Tippoo Sultaun recognised by his Family. Dedicated to the Hon. the India Company. Painted by R. K. Porter. Engraved by L. Schiavonetti. Published by L. Schiavonetti, No. 12, Michael's Place, Brompton; and Anthony Cardon, No. 31, Clifton-street, Fitzroy-square. Price of this, and the preceding print, to which it is intended to be a companion, 4l. 4s.*

This is a very good design; the figure of Tippoo is simple and interesting, and the group which surrounds him, is disposed in an easy and natural style. Considering how much our East India transactions have lately engaged the attention of the public, there is every reason to think that these two prints, from their subjects, as well as from their intrinsic merit, will excite a general interest.

*The Woodman. Painted by S. Drummond. Engraved and published by W. Barnard, Fitzroy-square.*

*The Shepherd—companion print. Printed by G. Morland. Engraved and published by W. Barnard. Price of the pair, 3l. 3s. in colours.*

The first of these designs does great credit to the taste and talents of Mr. Drummond; it

is a simple, and well-chosen copy of nature. The head is well imagined, and the minutiae of dress marked with a judicious accuracy, which we have seldom seen attended to, except in Barker's Woodman, from which it has the additional merit of being totally different. He has taken nature, and nature only, for his model; and whoever does so, will assuredly produce originality; while the vapid copier of a copy will give a feeble *shadow of a shade*, which, like a translation from a translation, will retain little of the spirit of the original. It adds another leaf to the laurel of Drummond, that the companion-print, by so exact an imitator of nature as Morland, representing a *Shepherd-boy*, is a very inferior design. It is a common place attitude, and has not, in any part of it, that sweet simplicity, and rustic ease, which we generally find in the delineations of this artist. The truth is, we have here what is, perhaps, the best design Drummond ever made, contrasted with one of the worst of Morland's. These, also, are sold in colours, a gaudy fashion, which we are sorry to see prevail so much; but our modern artists, in making their prints so *fine*, act on somewhat the same principle as the painter, who, because he could not design a *hand*, gave his figure a pair of *point lace ruffles*.

*Landing of William III. at Torbay, on the 4th of November, 1668, in Company with the Dukes of Schomberg, Leeds, &c. Painted by James Northcote, Esq. Engraved by James Parker, R. A. Published by John Harris.*

The hero, William, in complete armour, with five other figures, are here exhibited on a platform. On the ground beneath them are a number of heads and bodies of gentlemen, mariners, trumpeters and horses. On the same platform with the monarch, and placed in the right-hand corner,

corner, is a bishop, holding a book inscribed *The Holy Bible*; and near him a flag, on which is written, *For the Protestant religion, and the liberty of England*. In the back ground is part of a ship, boats landing troops, &c. &c. and on a hill in the distance are an immense crowd of spectators, shouting welcome to their great deliverer. There are parts of this print that are good, but it does not form a whole, and the platform is confused, so as to appear like a great table. It would have had a better effect if the plate had been broader, for the heads of the figures come too near the top of the print. It is well engraved in line.

*You Can't Spell! You Can't Write!*—companion prints. Painted by W. Millar. Engraved by R. Cooper. Published by Testolini, 73, Cornhill. Price 1l. 11s. 6d.

These are very pretty designs of the School of Bartolozzi, and most admirably engraved.

*Miscellaneous British Scenery.*

No. I. Plate 1st, *View of Oakbampton Castle, Devon*. No. II. *Ivy Bridge, Devon*. No. III. *View of Berry Pomeroy Castle, Devon*. No. IV. *View near Oakbampton, Devon*. From designs by Mr. Walmesley. Price 4l. 4s. the set.

Of Mr. Walmesley's designs we have spoken in a former Retrospect. The four preceding prints are in a similar style, distinguished by a good taste, and, we dare say, accurate representations of the places delineated: They are very well engraved in *acqua tint*, two of them by Hassell, and two by Cartwright.

*Bonaparte*. Painted by Northcote. Engraved by S. W. Reynolds. Published by W. Jeffries, Clapham-road, October 15th, 1801. Price, in colours, 3l. 3s. plain, 1l. 11s. 6d.

It is designed in a grand style, but the horse has a more than accidental resemblance to some of those painted by Rubens; and we have previously seen one of the same prancing family, in the picture of the *Triumphal Entry of Henry IV.* in the *Shakespeare Gallery*. The head of Bonaparte borders upon the caricature; the design, though spirited, is not conceived with much originality, yet it is, altogether, a splendid and rich-looking plate, and admirably engraved. The plain impressions have a very superior effect to those that are coloured.

*The Holy Family*. Painted by R. Westall, R.A. Engraved by S. W. Reynolds. Dedicated to the Countess of Roslyn, and published by Jeffries. Price, in colours, 3l. 3s.

This design is conceived with the usual

delicacy of Westall's delineations: the figure of the Virgin is simple, elegant, and singularly beautiful; and the surrounding scenery enchanting. They are sold only in colours.

*Fox-bunting. The Check*. Designed by G. Morland. Engraved and published by E. Bell, No. 45, Islington-road, near Sadler's Wells. Going into Cover. The same painter and engraver.

The two first prints of this series were published some time ago, and noticed in a former Retrospect. Both of these, especially the first, are designed and engraved in a very good style. The horses, dogs and figures are spirited and natural; and in that of *the Check*, particularly, the sky is light and airy, the fore-ground rich, and the foliage of the old tree, &c. superior to any thing we have often seen in a mezzotinto.

A few copies of *Shakespeare's Seven Ages*, designed by Stothard, and engraved by Bromley, and published by Symonds, in Paternoster-row, are now taken off in colours, which have an effect nearly equal to the original drawings, price, 3l.

The very capital plate, engraved by Bromley, from Louthembourg's *Valenciennes*, is printing with all the expedition of which so large and capital a print will admit, and will be ready for delivery to the subscribers, &c. in the early part of the winter. From the very superior style in which it is designed and engraved, this print will hold a very high class in the arts; and from there being twenty-eight portraits, will be a valuable addition to the cabinets of those who wish to possess portraits of the great characters of their own day. A list of their names will be given in a future Retrospect.

Considering the splendour with which the apartments of the nobility and gentry of this country are furnished, it has often been thought singular, that we should never have had any good book of designs of furniture, and the interior decorations of houses. Such a work enables the gentleman and the artisan to understand each other, and will be extremely useful to each, and such a work Ackerman, of the Strand, has just published. It is printed by Dulan, both in French and English, and contains about thirty engravings of the most superb and elegant decorations, with which the various apartments of a capital mansion can be furnished. The title is, *Designs for Architects, Upholsterers, Cabinet-makers, &c. such as Breakfast, Dining and Drawing-*



ing-rooms, Bed-chambers, Bath, Library, Boudoir, Hall, Stair-case, &c. &c. The price is 1l. 11s. 6d. and it is printed on superfine wove paper, elephant quarto.

Independent of portraits on canvas and portraits on copper, there has lately arisen another species of portraits, on which a *Retrospect of the Arts* should not be wholly silent. They are shewn in a room totally dark, but illuminate themselves, are seen floating in the air, varying their appearance, diminishing in their size as they recede from the eye, and at length *vanishing into air—into thin air*. We allude to the Exhibition which M. De Phillipstal every evening displays at the Lyceum, in the Strand, and which he denominates *the Phantasmogoria*. This very singular *spectrology* has been already exhibited in Dresden, Paris, and other principal cities of Europe; and the proprietor professes it to be one of his objects to unmask artful impostors, and open the eyes of such persons as still retain a belief in ghosts, enchantments, conjurations, &c. The different figures are, in part, made up of portraits of distinguished characters; among them

are Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Cromwell, Voltaire, Louis XVI. Admiral Nelson, and a variety of other distinguished personages. These freely originate in the air, and unfold themselves under various forms and sizes. Some from a star-like point of fire; others from an ascending cloud or vapour; and, what is extremely singular, change their figures and assume other forms while floating before the eye.

The friends of the late Mr. Wakefield will be happy to learn that a very striking and characteristic portrait of him was painted by Mr. Artaud, of Great Marlborough-street, a very short time previous to his death. The portrait is now in the hands of Mrs. Macklin, at the Poets' Gallery, Fleet-street, who has engaged an artist of great respectability to make an engraving from it, which will be finished soon after Christmas. Those who may wish to have early impressions, will do well to send their names to Mrs. Macklin, who promises to deliver the impressions in the order in which they may be subscribed for.

## LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

*Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1801.*

### ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
TYPHUS	22
Peripneumonia	2
Dysentery	15
Rheumatismus Acutus	2

### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Peripneumonia Notha	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2
Tussis	10
Tussis et Dyspnœa	7
Pleurodyne	3
Hepatitis Chronica	1
Hydrothorax	2
Anasarca	3
Ascites	1
Diarrhœa	10
Hæmorrhoids	4
Tenesmus	6
Amenorrhœa	3
Menorrhagia	5
Leucorrhœa	4
Hypochondriasis	1
Vertigo	3
Paralysis	1
Vomitus	4
Prolapsus Vaginæ	1
Herpes	5
Rheumatismus Chronicus	15

### PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Low Puerperal Fever	3
Menorrhagia lochialis	1
Mastodynia	3
Dysuria	1

### INFANTILE DISEASES.

Febris Mesenterica	1
Herpes	4
Tinea Capitis	2
Diarrhœa	12

The fever, which has long prevailed, and the influence of which has been so extensively diffused, still continues. The symptoms attending it are very similar to those which have lately been described. Those violent affections of the brain, which have formed so important a characteristic of the disease for a considerable time, are less frequent; and, at present, diseases of the stomach and bowels seem to be more common attendants upon this fever. This occurs under various forms and in different degrees. A moderate diarrhœa, occurring at an early stage of the disease, has generally proved salutary, and has frequently afforded a pretty just prognosis

prognosis of a favourable termination of the disease: but when at a more advanced period evacuations from the bowels have increased, have assumed a dark appearance, and have exhaled a foetid odour, they must be viewed as symptomatic of disease and danger, rather than as affording the hope of any critical relief. It by no means, however, follows from hence, that such evacuations are to be checked, whilst the presence of this offensive matter is an indication of disease; the removal of it may prove the means of relief, and therefore to correct and discharge what is so offensive to the intestines and to the constitution, is surely a more rational practice than to detain it.

Besides these affections of the bowels, which may be considered as symptomatic, there have been others which have constituted the original disease. A large number of Dysenteries have lately occurred, and some of them have proved very obstinate.

This disease, as it is well-known, usually occurs at this season of the year, and as a diarrhoea frequently prevails at the same time, owing, probably, in some instances, to a larger quantity of fruit being eaten, these diseases are too often confounded. The patient complains of pain in his bowels accompanied with a large

number of stools; and before any medical assistance is requested, every domestic medicine, calculated to stop a purging, is administered: but when the quantity and kind of discharge from the intestines are examined, it proves, that, though the inclination to have a stool has been very frequent, the discharge has been very small, and this consisting rather of mucus, or mucous-blood, than of faeces. A considerable degree of fever usually accompanies this disease; and the frequent inclination to go to stool, and the tenesmus which succeeds it, are a source of constant uneasiness. This disease is to be traced to a spasmodic stricture in the course of the large intestines, by which faeces are detained; and, consequently, the cure must be attempted by relaxing the spasm, and evacuating the faeces. Opium may be administered as an antispasmodic, but its exhibition should be immediately succeeded by that of a brisk cathartic. In the treatment of most of the cases referred to in the list, *pulv. opii comp.* from ten to fifteen grains, was preferred to any other opiate; and *cryst. tart.* from two to four drams, with six or eight grains of scammony, generally answered the purpose of discharging a considerable quantity of faeces, which was followed by an abatement of the most urgent symptoms.

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## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In October, 1801.

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### FRANCE.

THE Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace has, it appears, diffused an equal joy throughout both nations. In consequence of this event, the Consuls of the French Republic have decreed, that on Nov. 9, a festival shall be celebrated in all the extent of the republic. On the 4th of October, the members of the Conservative Senate proceeded to the palace of the government, to congratulate the Consuls on the signing of the preliminaries. Kellermann, the President, expressed the sentiments of the senate; and the First Consul answered, that the news of an event which had so much influence on the happiness of the French people, had with reason excited the joy of the Conservative Senate, which had constantly shewn itself the protector of liberal and pacific ideas.

The peace between France and Great Britain has been followed by a peace with all other nations. France has ratified her

treaty with Russia, and this has also been celebrated at Paris. She has moreover concluded a peace with Portugal, against whom indeed she could no longer have any cause of complaint; and another with the Turkish Empire.

We learn from Corfu, August the 18th, that, instead of a well-regulated republic, they had the most complete anarchy. The inhabitants of the country had revolted against those of the city, and both the one and the other were upon their guard against the vengeance of the Turks since the sanguinary quarrel of the 27th of May. As to the other isles, the following is the intelligence we received from them. Cergo has declared itself independent. Zante has hoisted the English colours. Santa Maria is threatened with an invasion by Ali Pacha of Janina. Cephalia is at the mercy of the two factions, who destroy it.

By a letter from General Watrin to Citizen Belleville, commercial commissary of the



the French in Etruria, intelligence was received that Admiral Warren's Squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line, three frigates, and two brigs, landed, in the beginning of September, about 3000 men to the right of the French camp at Porto Ferrajo. After an obstinate engagement of six hours, the French compelled them to re-embark, with the loss of 1200 men killed, drowned, and wounded: the French made two hundred prisoners, and several officers, whom the General says he purposed sending shortly to Leghorn. The French batteries dismasted a frigate, which escaped from the circumstance of being towed by twenty boats. Seven gun-boats were sunk, and three taken by the French soldiers, who boarded them by swimming. The action covered with glory the troops of the republic, who being sick, and destitute of every thing, required all their courage to fight an enemy at least double their number, and supported by the tremendous fire of their vessels. The English disembarked at several points. A thousand men, covered with three ships of the line, also attacked Marciana; but the brave garrison, joined by a few of the inhabitants and some Poles, compelled them to retreat with loss.

*Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Portugal.*

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the kingdom of Portugal and of Algarva, equally animated with a desire of re-establishing the connections of Commerce and Amity which subsisted between the two States before the present war, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Peace by the mediation of his Most Catholic Majesty, and for this purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, viz.—The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, Citizen Lucien Bonaparte; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the kingdom of Portugal and of Algarva, his Excellency Cyprian Bibeiro Freire, Commander of the Order of Christ, Member of his Royal Highness's Council, and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Catholic Majesty; which Plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their reciprocal powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. There shall in future and for ever be a peace, amity, and good understanding, between the French Republic and the kingdom of Portugal, all hostilities shall cease by land as well as by sea, dating from the exchange of the Ratification of the present Treaty, viz. in 15 days for Europe, and the seas which wash its coasts, and those of Africa on this side of the equator; 40 days after

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the said exchange for the countries and seas of Africa and America, beyond the equator; and three months after, for the countries and seas situated to the West of Cape Horn, and to the East of the Cape of Good Hope. All prizes made after each of these periods in the seas to which they apply, shall be respectively restored. The prisoners of war shall be given up on both sides, and the political relations between the two Powers shall be re-established on the same footing as before the war.

II. All the ports and harbours of Portugal, in Europe, shall be immediately shut, and shall remain so till Peace between France and England, to all English ships of war and merchantmen; and the same ports and harbours shall be open to all ships of war or merchantmen belonging to France or its Allies.

In regard to the ports and harbours of Portugal, in the other parts of the world, the present article shall be obligatory, according to the terms above fixed for the cessation of hostilities.

III. Portugal engages not to furnish, during the course of the present war, to the enemies of the French Republic and its Allies, any aid in troops, ships, arms, warlike ammunition, provisions, or money, under whatever name or denomination. Every anterior act, engagement, or convention, which may be contrary to the present article, shall be revoked, and shall be considered as null and void.

IV. The limits between the two Guianas, the French and Portuguese, shall be determined in future by the river Carapanatuba, which empties itself into the Amazon, at about one-third of a degree of the equator above Fort Macapa. These limits shall follow the course of the river to its source, whence they shall proceed towards the great chain of mountains which divides the waters; they shall follow the inflections of that chain to the point where it approaches nearest the Rio-Blanco, towards about two degrees one-third north of the equator.

The Indians of the two Guianas, who, in the course of the war, may have been taken from their habitations, shall be respectively restored.

The citizens or subjects of the two powers, who may find themselves comprehended in the new determined limits, may reciprocally retire into the possessions of their respective States: they shall have power also to dispose of their property, moveable and immoveable, during the space of two years, dating from the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty.

V. There shall be negotiated between the two Powers a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which shall definitively fix the commercial relations between France and Portugal. In the mean time it is agreed—

1st. That the communications shall be re-established immediately after the exchange of the

the Ratifications, and that the agencies and commissariats of commerce shall be put in possession of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives, which they enjoyed before the war.

2d. That the citizens and subjects of the two Powers shall equally and respectively enjoy, in the States of both, all the rights which are enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nations.

3d. That the articles of trade and commerce, the produce of the soil or manufactories of each of the two States shall be reciprocally admitted without restriction, and without their being subjected to any duty which shall not bear equally upon analogous articles imported by other nations.

4th. That French cloths may be immediately introduced into Portugal, on the footing of the most favoured merchandizes.

5th. All stipulations in regard to commerce, inserted in preceding treaties, and not contrary to the present treaty, shall be provisionally until the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty.

VI. The Ratifications of the present Treaty of Peace shall be exchanged at Madrid, within the term of twenty days at most.

Done, in Duplicate, at Madrid, the 7th Vendemiaire, year 10 of the French Republic—(29th Sept. 1801.)

(Signed) LUCIEN BONAPARTE.  
CYPRIANI BIBEIRO FREIRE.

*Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.*

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, animated with a desire of re-establishing the relations and good understanding which existed between the two governments before the war, and of putting an end to the evils with which Europe is afflicted, have named as Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, viz.—the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Relations: and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Arcadi, Count de Marcoff, a Member of his Privy Council, and Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Newski, and Grand Cross of that of St. Wladimir of the first class, who, after a verification and exchange of their credentials, agreed on the following articles:—

I. There shall in future be peace and good understanding between the French Republic, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II. In consequence, no hostility shall be committed between the two States, dating from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty; and neither of the Contracting Parties shall furnish to the enemies of the other, either external or internal,

any assistance or contingent, in men or money, under any denomination whatever.

III. The two Contracting Parties being desirous, as much as in them lies, to contribute to the tranquillity of the respective governments, mutually promise not to suffer any of their subjects to maintain any correspondence whatever, either directly or indirectly, with the internal enemies of the present governments of the two states, to propagate in them principles contrary to their respective constitutions, or foment troubles; and in consequence of this agreement, every subject of either of the two powers, who, while residing in the states of the other, shall attempt any thing against their safety, shall be immediately removed from the said country, and transported beyond the frontiers, without power of claiming in any case the protection of his government.

IV. In regard to the re-establishment of the respective legations, and the ceremonial to be followed between the two governments, it is agreed, that the usage which existed before the present war shall be adhered to.

V. The two Contracting Parties, until the formation of a new Treaty of Commerce, agree to re-establish the commercial relations between the two Countries on the footing on which they were before the war, so far as can be done, and consistent with the modifications which time and circumstances may have introduced, and which have given rise to new regulations.

VI. The present Treaty is declared common to the Batavian Republic.

VII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged within fifty days, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which we, the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the said treaty, and have affixed to it our seals.

Done at Paris, the 16th Vendemiaire, 10th year of the French Republic, (October 8, 1801.) (Signed)

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.  
COUNT DE MARCOFF.

*Preliminary Articles of Peace between the French Republic and the Ottoman Porte.*

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, being desirous to put an end to the war which divides the two countries, and to re-establish the ancient relations which united them, have nominated, with this intention, for Ministers Plenipotentiary, to wit: The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, its *ci-devant* Basch-Muhassiebe and Ambassador Esleyd Ali Effendi, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following Preliminary Articles:

AAT.



ART. I. There shall be peace and friendship between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte; in consequence of which, hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles. Immediately after the said exchange, the entire province of Egypt shall be evacuated by the French army, and restored to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the territories and possessions of which shall be maintained in their integrity, such as they were before the present war.

It is understood, that, after the evacuation, the concessions which may be made in Egypt to other powers, on the part of the Sublime Porte, shall be common to the French.

II The French Republic acknowledges the Constitution of the Republic of the Seven Islands and Ex-Venetian Territories, situated upon the Continent. It guarantees the maintenance of that Constitution. The Sublime Porte acknowledges, and accepts for that purpose, the guarantee of the French Republic, as well as that of Russia.

III. Definitive arrangements shall be made between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, relative to the goods and effects of their respective citizens and subjects confiscated or sequestered during the war. The political and commercial agents and prisoners of war, of every rank, shall be set at liberty immediately after the ratification of the present Preliminary Articles.

IV. The Treaties which existed before the present war between France and the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall be renewed in the entire. In consequence of this renewal, the French Republic shall enjoy, in the whole extent of the state of His Highness, the rights of commerce and navigation which it formerly enjoyed, and which may hereafter be enjoyed, by the most favoured nations.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris in the space of twenty-four days.

Done at Paris the 9th of October, in the 10th year of the French Republic, or the 1st of the month Gemasy-ul-ahir, 1216 of the Hegira.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.  
ESSEYD ALI-EFFENDI.

#### GERMANY.

Citizen Bacher, the French minister at Ratisbon, delivered, we find, on the 4th instant, the following extract from his last dispatches: "As it is fit that at Ratisbon there should be no uncertainty with respect to the particular views of the French government, the Chief Consul gives me now the commission to declare to the members of the Diet, in the most determined manner, that the French government is astonished at the delay of the execution of the 7th article of the treaty of Luneville; and

that it considers it as a duty to demand of the Diet to declare itself definitively, in what manner the indemnities of the Princes who have suffered are to be adjusted."

The directorial-body returned for answer, that the affair had hitherto been carried forward with as much dispatch as the forms of the Diet, and the constitution of the Empire, permitted.

The Diet of Ratisbon has at length, it is said, drawn up, and dispatched to Vienna, its conclusum. Bohemia, Brandenburg, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, and Cassel, are to treat in concert with the French government, and submit the result of their operations to his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, to be ratified. The deputation are to have full powers, but are to observe the restrictive clause by which the deputation of the Empire at the congress of Rastadt gave, in their note of the 4th of April, 1798, their adherence to the principle of indemnities. In this note, the deputation "consented to the indemnities then demanded, by the mode of secularizations for the losses sustained on the left bank of the Rhine, and that new negotiations should be entered into upon the subject, in such a manner, however, as to proceed in it with all the precaution and restriction which are essentially necessary for the maintenance of the Germanic Empire in all its relations, as well as for the establishment and security of the well-being of the states, members, and subjects of the Empire."

Circumstances however have materially changed since the breaking up of the congress of Rastadt, and the measure of indemnities and secularizations will probably be a more sweeping one than it would have been at that time; for Tuscany had not then been wrested from the Grand-duke.

It will be seen, that, though the affair is nominally entrusted to a deputation of eight members, yet, that in reality it will be settled between Austria, Prussia, and France; and, as those three powers have already, it is believed, agreed upon a plan, the deliberations of the deputation will be soon at an end.

#### BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

The plan of the new constitution is already printed, and consists of 108 articles. The Executive-directory is to be abolished, and in its stead a State-directory instituted, to consist of twelve persons, one to go out yearly. There is to be a legislative-body, consisting of thirty-five members. The territory of the republic is to be divided into

into eight departments, whose boundaries are to be the same with those of the old provinces.

The allowance of the members of the legislative body is to be 4000 florins. They are to meet twice during the year, and are to sit from the 15th of April to the 1st of June, and from the 15th of October to the 15th of December. On any emergency it will be competent for them to assemble as often as necessary, and the government is to have the power of convoking them.

Military force, in these concerns, has not been employed, nor has General Augereau, nor the Minister of the French Republic, had the smallest concern in them.

#### TURKEY.

The Brunn Gazette says, the insurrection in Belgrade is only a part of a very extensive plan, as the flames of sedition broke out at the same time at Constantinople, at Adrianople, Philipoli, Nissa, and other places, where the inhabitants rose upon the magistrates, and, dividing into parties, fought furiously with each other. Civil war appears likely to become general throughout European Turkey. The commandant of Nissa was obliged to fly. The Pacha of Belgrade, before the late commotions there, was much esteemed at Constantinople, and appointed Seraskier by the Porte.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Amidst the universal apprehension of all parties, that the desirable and glorious event of Peace was as improbable as at any period during the war, and that the negociation for the attainment of it was abruptly broken off, the Preliminaries for a Peace between Great Britain and France were suddenly and unexpectedly signed on Thursday evening, the first day of October, between Lord Hawkesbury and M. Otto; and confirmed by the arrival of the agreeable ratification of the Preliminary Articles from the Chief Consul of France on Saturday the 10th day of October.

The following is a copy of the Preliminary Articles; the Definitive Treaty is to be settled at Amiens, in France, whither Plenipotentiaries are at this time repairing.

*Preliminary Articles of Peace between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty, signed at London, October 1, 1801.*

The Chief Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, animated by an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of

a destructive war, and to re-establish union and good understanding between the two nations, have nominated for this purpose, that is to say—The Chief Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, Citizen Louis William Otto, Commissary for the exchange of French prisoners in England, and his Britannic Majesty the Sieur Robert Banks Jenkinson, Lord Hawkesbury, Member of the Privy Council of his Britannic Majesty, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; who, after having formally communicated to each other their full powers, have agreed upon the following Preliminary Articles:

ART. I. As soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere amity shall be re-established between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty by sea and by land, in all parts of the world. On this account, and that all hostilities may immediately cease between the two powers, and between them and their allies respectively, orders shall be transmitted to the forces by sea and land with the greatest celerity, each of the Contracting Parties engaging to give the necessary passports and facilities to accelerate the said orders, and to insure the execution of them. It is farther agreed, that every conquest which shall be made by either of the Contracting Parties upon the other, or any of its Allies, after the ratification of the present Preliminaries, shall be considered as null, and faithfully comprised in the restitutions to be made after the ratification of the definitive Treaty.

II. His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the French Republic and its Allies, that is to say, to his Catholic Majesty and the Batavian Republic, all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces during the course of the present war, with the exception of the Island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the Island of Ceylon, of which Islands and possessions his Britannic Majesty retains the full and entire sovereignty.

III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two Contracting Parties, who shall enjoy the same advantages.

IV. The Island of Malta, with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the English troops, and restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

To insure the absolute independence of this Island of both the Contracting Parties, it shall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third Power, to be named by the definitive Treaty.

V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, the territories and possessions of which shall be maintained in their integrity such as they were before the present war.

VI. The territories and possessions of Her Most Faithful Majesty shall likewise be maintained in their integrity.

VII.



VII. The French troops shall evacuate the Kingdom of Naples, and the Roman States. The English forces shall likewise evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the Ports and Islands which they shall be found to occupy in the Mediterranean or in the Adriatic.

VIII. The Republic of the Seven Isles shall be recognized by the French Republic.

IX. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the present Preliminary Articles, shall be executed for Europe in one month, for the Continent and Seas of America and Africa in three months, for the Continent and Seas of Asia in six months after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty.

X. The prisoners of war, on both sides, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the Definitive Treaty, shall be returned in a body, and without ransom, on paying on the one side and the other the private debts which they shall have contracted.

Discussions having arisen with regard to the expence of the maintenance of the prisoners of war, the Contracting Parties reserve the decision of this question till the Definitive Treaty, when it shall be settled agreeably to the Law of Nations and principles consecrated by usage.

XI. To prevent all the subjects of complaint and contest which might arise with regard to the prizes made at sea after the signature of the Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally agreed that the ships and goods which may be taken in the Channel or in the North Seas, after twelve days from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles, shall, on both sides, be restored; that the period shall be one month from the Channel and the North Seas to the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands to the Equator; and, finally, five months in all other parts of the globe, without any exception or any more particular distinction with regard either to time or place.

XII. All sequestrations laid on either side upon the funds, revenues, or debts of what kind soever, belonging to one of the Contracting Powers, or to its citizens or subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signing of the Definitive Treaty.

The decision of all suits between individuals of the two nations for debts, property, effects, or dues, which, agreeably to received usages, and to the law of nations, may be brought at the conclusion of Peace, shall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in this case justice shall be administered speedily and substantially in the countries where the suits shall be commenced respectively. It is agreed that immediately after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty, the present articles shall be applied by the Contracting Parties to the respective Allies, and to the individuals of their nations, under the condition of a just-reciprocity.

XIII. With regard to the Fisheries on the Coast of Newfoundland, and the adjacent Islands, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the two Powers have agreed to place them on the same footing on which they stood before the present war, reserving to themselves power, by the Definitive Treaty, to form regulations which shall appear just, and reciprocally useful to place the fishery of the two nations on the footing best calculated to maintain peace.

XIV. In all the instances of restitution agreed upon by the present Treaty, the fortifications shall be delivered up in the state in which they are at the signature of the present Treaty; and all the works which may have been erected since the occupation of the different places, shall remain untouched.

It is agreed, moreover, that in all the instances of cession stipulated in the present Treaty, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of what condition or nation soever they may be, a term of three years, to be reckoned from the notification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, to dispose of their property, acquired and possessed, whether before or since the present war; during which term of three years they shall be at liberty freely to exercise their religion, and to enjoy their property.

The same power is granted in the countries restored to all those who have made any settlements there during the period when these countries were in the possession of Great Britain.

As to the other inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed that no one of them shall be prosecuted, molested, or disturbed, in his person or his property, under any pretext, on account of his conduct or political opinions, or on account of his attachment to either of the two powers, or for any other reason, unless for debts contracted to individuals, or acts posterior to the Definitive Treaty.

XV. The present Preliminary Articles shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, at London, within the term of fourteen days at the latest; and immediately after their ratification, Plenipotentiaries shall be named on both sides, who shall repair to Amiens, to proceed with the formation of a Definitive Treaty, in concert with the Allies of the Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the Chief Consul of the French Republic, and of his Britannic Majesty, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Preliminary Articles, and thereunto set our seals. Done at London the Ninth Vendemiaire, Year Ten of the French Republic, the First Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and One.

(Signed) OTTO. HAWKESBURY.

We shall now make a few observations both upon the basis itself, and the mode in which the treaty was finally acceded to.

It

It is said that a new *conclusum*, from which ministers were determined not to deviate in an iota, was dispatched to the Chief Consul about ten days before the signing of the Preliminaries, and that very few of the Cabinet had any expectation of his assenting to the new arrangement proposed, while several were even against any additional attempt whatever; but that, contrary to the general expectation of the Cabinet, Bonaparte returned the scheme on Wednesday, the 30th of September, fully empowering M. Otto to carry it, on his part, into execution. The only change proposed in the project above referred to, was the equal abandonment of Egypt on both sides, instead of its being retained by either; and it is said, the Cabinet were determined to accede to Bonaparte's answer, be it what it might, even prior to its arrival. The dreadful deficiency of the treasury—the extreme difficulty of coercing the people into new taxes—the immediate want of an immense sum of money—and the prospect of a very formidable opposition on the ensuing meeting of Parliament, all concurred in determining the cabinet upon the procurement of a Peace, even upon their antagonist's own terms, prior to the commencement of the Parliamentary Session. So much then for the manner in which this most desirable treaty has been concluded.

Respecting the terms proposed as its preliminary basis; it has been confidently affirmed, that it is the very project of Bonaparte himself, scarcely softened in any respect by all the remonstrances that for six weeks had been almost daily urged upon the subject. It is certainly calculated to gratify him in the utmost scope of his ambition; and though not humiliating to the English character, it humiliates and disgraces the character of those Ministers who wantonly and needlessly plunged the nation into the war.

We shall advert but to two causes for which the war was commenced, and has been persevered in. It was opened declaratively for the preservation of the established order of Europe, generally, and of our own Constitution individually. The established order of Europe has nevertheless been totally subverted, and the British Constitution more injured by those Ministers, both by corruption and open force, than it will probably be ever able to recover under the guidance of the most virtuous and patriotic administration. These Quixotic and romantic views, however, were in a few years relinquished,

and the more gross and tangible source of contest—that of territory—was then acknowledged. The British Ministry, whose nerves were so finely attuned, as to tremble at the remotest view of political injustice and turpitude, joined in the general scramble after additional acres, and conceived, on a new principle of arithmetic, that they should hereby acquire immortal glory to themselves, and amply remunerate the people for having doubled the national debt! Three hundred millions have been expended—half a million of British lives have been sacrificed—and what now is the extent of territory that is to console us for this prodigious loss? A Spice Island in the East, and a Sugar Island in the West Indies! neither of which, by the way, will diminish the price of these articles at home one farthing in the pound. Futile is it to boast of our having obtained and secured the integrity of Portugal. The French indeed may make a boast of this; but the declaration is absurd on our part; for, by the present treaty, we have compelled ourselves to re-surrender Madeira, the only portion of the Portuguese territories which had been wrested from the hands of its Government; and as to the integrity of Naples, it was settled long ago by the humane interference of the emperor of Russia, and required no kind of assistance from the projects of a British Minister. The treaty, in fact, abandons every thing for which the late Ministry pretended they were contending.—It abandons the Stadtholder, Sardinia, and the whole house of Bourbon to an inexorable fate; and sanctions the dethronement of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: for the *people* of this country, nevertheless, the present Treaty is an event of the utmost exultation, and it ought to be received with transport and gratitude, although against the talents and conduct of the late Ministry it is the severest sarcasm that can possibly be directed!

If the peace be *necessary*, the war *was not*, for it has gained not an individual object for which it contended, while it is impossible to calculate the innumerable evils it has occasioned. These reflections do not certainly make against the present Ministers, but against their predecessors in office, WHO OWE A STRICT ACCOUNT TO THEIR COUNTRY FOR THEIR GROSS MISCONDUCT. The present Ministers found the country in a most perilous situation. It was their business to make peace upon the best terms they could; and every thing considered, better could not be expected;



been expected; indeed, we have given up nothing, which on sound principles of policy we ought to have retained. We remember the silly exclamation of one of those *pseudo*-statesmen to whom we allude, "that the Minister who should give up the Cape of Good Hope deserved to lose his head." The Cape is given up, and we do not hesitate to affirm that it is better for this country that it should be a free port, than remain exclusively in our hands: In short, the present men had to make up for all the blunders of their predecessors—but that was a task above the powers of man!—They have great merit

in making such terms as they have, and the PEACE, as a PEACE, is a GOOD ONE.

On no occasion has the joy of the nation been more universally or more fervently and unequivocally expressed. It would fill our Magazine, were we to attempt to detail the particular instances of celebration. Every city, village, and cottage was illuminated during several successive evenings, and the people were every where almost delirious in their ecstasy on being relieved from the most mischievous, unmeaning, and useless war into which a nation was ever plunged.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

- AUBER, Peter, East place, Lambeth. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row)  
 Ashdowne, Robert, late of the Cliffe, near Lewes, mercer. (Hilditch, 55, High Holborn)  
 Ashade, Samuel, late of Blossom's Street, Spitalfields, cooper. (Speck, Back Street, St. John's, Southwark)  
 Andrews, John, King Street, Bloomsbury, bridle-cutter. (Newman, Aldermanbury)  
 Bairrow, Mathew, Thornhill, and Thornton, Yorkshire, corn-miller. (Lambert, Hatton garden)  
 Britten, Joseph, Birmingham, jeweller. (Savage and Spike, Temple)  
 Bate, Edw. Westbromwich, Staffordshire, timber-merchant. (Lee and Corrie, Birmingham)  
 Bride, Edw. Duke Street, Artillery ground, dyer. (Noy and Templer, Mincing lane)  
 Betley, George, Liverpool, vinegar-maker. (Clements, Liverpool)  
 Beal, George, Great Surry Street, Christ Church, cheese-monger. (Spearing, 10, Walbrook)  
 Bodin, James, Hockly, Warwick, shopkeeper. (John Lilly Parker, Stafford)  
 Bonny, Charles, and John Dale, Norwich, warehousemen. (John Stewart, Norwich)  
 Bird, Sarah, Manchester, linen-draper. (Holland, King Street, Manchester)  
 Browne, Robert, Adam's court, Broad Street, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court)  
 Bowker, George, and James Chapman, Manchester, corn-dealers. (Ellis, Curfitor Street)  
 Cartwright, Abel, late of Darlaston, Staffordshire, baker. (Chrees, Wightwick, and Chrees, Wolverhampton)  
 Crofley, John, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Wright and Reynolds, Temple)  
 Carter, Daniel, jun. Great Bromley, Essex, shopkeeper. (Naylors, Great Newport Street)  
 Dennis, Joseph, formerly of Leadenhall market, late of Wild Street, Lincoln's inn fields, broker. (Harvey, Curfitor Street)  
 Dean, Joseph, Strand, laceman. (Lloyd, Clifford's inn)  
 Davidson, John, senior, Wm. Davidson, and John Davidson, jun. Halifax, dyers. (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn)  
 Dobson, Thomas, Kendal, merchant, partner with George Dobson, of Philadelphia. (Johnson, Ely place, and Duckworth and Chippindale, Manchester)  
 Dimmock, Moss, Winchester, bookseller. (Davies, Elyplace)  
 Dakeyne, Daniel, senior and junior, and Thomas and Joseph Dakeyne, all now or late of Darleydale, Derbyshire, bankers and cotton-spinners)  
 Davis, Humphry, Bear inn, Welchpool, Montgomery, inn-keeper. (R. Griffiths, Lincoln's inn)  
 Eccles, Thomas and Barnard, Thomas Holbrook, Watling Street, warehousemen. (Walton, Girdlers' hall)  
 George, John, Piccadilly, draper. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford court)  
 Greenaway, Mary and Francis, Calne, Wilts, collar-makers. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford court)  
 Gully, James, Frome Selwood, Somerset, innholder. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)  
 Hart, Jacob, Old Compton Street, Soho, jeweller. (Jacobs, Mansel Street)  
 Harmer, John, Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier and shop-keeper. (Watten, Stroud)  
 Horne, Moffat, Wiewisley, Middlesex, coal-merchant. (Walter, 185, Shadwell)  
 Hellyer, Thomas, Funtington, Sussex, timber-merchant. (Dally, Chichester)  
 Hopwood, David, late of Union Street, St. Mary le-bone, grocer. (Johnson, Southampton court, Queen Square)  
 Higginbotham, Jonathan, Blackburn, cotton-spinner. (Ellis, Curfitor Street)  
 Harrop, William, Salford, manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfitor Street)  
 Hendy, Christopher, Falmouth, mariner. (Carpenter and Guy, King's Arms yard)  
 Haigh, Samuel, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Curfitor Street)  
 Jones, John, late of Birmingham, draper. (Field, Friday Street)  
 Irwin, John, late of Aldgate High Street, innkeeper. (Walter, 185, Shadwell)  
 Laft, John, Brighton, builder. (Robinson and Crawford, Craven buildings, Old Street)  
 Lawson, William, formerly of New Inn, and afterwards of Great St. Helens, and late of Park place, Ilington, money-scrivener. (Lloyd, 21, Cullum Street)  
 Lewis, Samuel, Southampton, victualler. (Nicholls, Southampton)  
 Milner, Jos. Haymarket, baker. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row)  
 Mottram, Thomas, late of Atherstone, Warwickshire, woolcomber and grocer. (Tebbut, Staple's inn)  
 Middleton, William, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)  
 M'Ninn, George and Alexander, Liverpool, merchants. (G. and J. Crump, Liverpool)  
 Macklin, John, Cheapside, stationer. (Mangnall, Warwick square)  
 Matson, George, Farleton, parish of Melling, Lancashire, horse-dealer. (Baldwin and Bowbeggan, Lancaster)  
 Owen, Robert, and William Mardle, Houndstitch, copper-smiths. (Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch Street)  
 Onion, Francis, junior, Croydon, miller. (Carter, Staple's inn)  
 Porter, Richard, junior, Derby, grocer. (Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn)  
 Paget, William, junior, Womborn, Staffordshire, miller. (Constable, Symond's inn)  
 Pollard, James, Essex Street, Strand, tailor. (Pinero, Charles Street, Cavendish square)  
 Robert, Richard, William Tuford, and B. Hanbury, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, shoemakers. (Warrant, Arundel Street)  
 Redhead, Robert, Mark lane, wine and brandy merchant. (Scott and Landon, St. Mildred's court)  
 Smith, Edward Shepherd, and John Stanley, Liverpool, merchants. (Batty, Chancery lane)  
 Simonds, William, Market Street, St. James's, grocer. (Lewis, Chancery lane)  
 Smith, Parmenter, Budge row, wholesale draper. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford court)  
 Thomas, Richard King, Eyreham, mercer. (Bousfield, Bouderie Street)  
 Tansley, Joseph, Great Mary-le-bone Street, glass-seller. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row)  
 Thacker, Anthony, Upwell, Isle of Ely. (Miller, Carey Street)  
 Vaughan, Charles, Liverpool, wholesale grocer. (Lace and Hasall, Liverpool)  
 Webb, John, Spode Street, Coventry, dyer; under the firm of John Webb and Son. (Parnell, Spitalfields)  
 Williams, William and Edward Evans, Portsea, linen-draper. (Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch Street)  
 West, William, and Thomas Hughes, Paternoster row, bookellers. (Abbott, Rolls yard, Chancery lane)  
 Whitehead, John, Maridale, Yorkshire, corn-factor. (Ellis, Curfitor Street)

DIVIDENDS

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams, Thomas, Upton-upon-Severn, grocer, Dec. 3  
 Arkle's, John, Newcastle, linen-draper, Nov. 24  
 Butler, Wm. Holborn, tavern-keeper, Oct. 24  
 Burford, R. Finsbury Square, Blackwell-hall-factor, Nov. 14  
 Buxton, R. and J. Bristol, sugar-bakers, Nov. 2  
 Britton, F. Haymarket, boot and shoemaker, Nov. 27  
 Borgeis, J. Great Portland Street, printseller, Oct. 24  
 Bell, William, Bath, coach-maker, Oct. 26  
 Bunt, William, Swansea, dealer, Oct. 24  
 Bobart, G. Hockington, Woodstock, mercer, Oct. 31  
 Birchall, John, late of Woore, dealer in salt, Nov. 2  
 Barram, George, Clifton, shopkeeper, Nov. 9  
 Bayly, John, Ashford, bookseller, Nov. 20, final  
 Boulton, Goodal James, Pimlico, malt and cornfactor, Nov. 14  
 Barker, William, Samuel Field, and Abraham——, Leeds, woollaplers, Nov. 2  
 Crafer, H. Holt, innkeeper, Oct. 16, final  
 Cavenagh, John, Portsea, shopkeeper, Oct. 27  
 Croft, James, Zachary Bayly, senior and junior, Nathaniel Bayly, Robert Gutch, and Thomas Croft, late of Bath, bankers, Oct. 31  
 Cortis, Thomas and John, Grimsby, grocers, Oct. 30  
 Carlson, Robert, Clifton, Dykes, drover, Nov. 4  
 Clark, John, Pancras lane, tailor, Nov. 26  
 Chatterton, Thomas, and Edward Wells, Brenchley, hat-manufacturers, Nov. 13  
 Comper, James, St. Pancras, near Chichester, linen-draper, Nov. 16  
 Denton, R. Liverpool, linen draper, Oct. 16  
 Ditchfield, James, Newgate Street, victualler, Nov. 14  
 Darwin, William, late of the Hay market, hackneyman, Nov. 16  
 Elton, John, Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 22  
 Edwards, John Pully, and William Purl, both lately of Red Lion Street, Southwark, cornfactors, Nov. 14  
 Fisher, Joseph, Pollington, Yorkshire, seedman, Oct. 23, final  
 Goodrich, Lemuel, Leicester, hofier, Nov. 2  
 Gullan, John, Great Yarmouth, linen-draper, Nov. 10  
 Gazeley, J. S. Great Queen Street, Lincoln's inn fields, merchant, Nov. 14  
 Halley, T. Kingston, Hull, dealer, Oct. 21  
 Hewitt, J. Goldton, Surrey, carpenter, Oct. 20  
 Harrison, Thomas and Arthur, and John Kidder, late of Croydon, jointly and separately, calico-printers, Nov. 5  
 Hobson, Joseph, Thurstonland, tanner, Nov. 6  
 Hawkins, Robert, Kingston, Hull, cabinet-maker, Oct. 27  
 Harries, J. O. Caruigan, shopkeeper, Oct. 27  
 Holroyd, Henry, Greenwich, hoop-bender, Nov. 7  
 Hyland, William, Robertsbriidge, shopkeeper, Nov. 28  
 Harding, William, and Francis Meliers, Derby, mercers, Nov. 7  
 Martineck, John, C. Julius Hutchinson, and William Playfair, Cornhill, bankers, Dec. 22  
 Jebet, J. Crown Street, Finsbury Square, shoemaker, Oct. 17

Jones, Rice, Lower Street, Islington, victualler, Nov. 14  
 Jones, John, Wigmore Street, coach-maker, Nov. 5  
 Irlam, John, Shap, Westmorland, Oct. 28  
 Kempster, John, junior, South Marston, corn-dealer, Nov. 2  
 Lowe, H. Liverpool, hardwareman, Oct. 19  
 Longstaff, Simon, Sunderland, ship-owner, Nov. 7, final  
 Lee, Richard, Sherston, Magna, baker, Nov. 9  
 Mathewman, Joseph, Sheffield, merchant, Oct. 21, final  
 Micklam, William, Erisworth, grocer, Oct. 28  
 Mason, Richard, Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 4  
 Mammatt, Moses, Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 5  
 Manson, Thomas, Tokenhouse yard, merchant and insurer, Nov. 14  
 Neale, Edward, Grantham, mercer, Nov. 2  
 Owen, Evan, Alnwick, Anglesey, shopkeeper, Dec. 4  
 Poole, John, E. and Thomas Shrigley, Burslem, potters, Oct. 14  
 Purvis, R. Chester-le-Street, miller, Oct. 17  
 Paul, Thomas, North Shields, butcher, Oct. 28, final  
 Paul, John, Winchester, hardwareman, Nov. 4  
 Parker, Benjamin, Birmingham, scrivener, Nov. 3  
 Pugh, E. and James Davis, Old Fish Street, chemists, Nov. 12  
 Pollard, William, Wakefield, grocer, Nov. 9  
 Panton, Thomas, West Smithfield, woollen-draper, Nov. 14  
 Richardson, Norburn, Hecklington, farmer, Oct. 30, final  
 Reimer, Henry, Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant, Nov. 16  
 Sherwood, J. Birmingham, saddler, Nov. 4, final  
 Skone, William, Bristol, grocer, Nov. 2  
 Smith, Edward, Birmingham, hat-manufacturer, Nov. 3  
 Smith, F. Grosvenor Street, tailor, Oct. 27  
 Stone, J. S. James Street, Westminster, oilman, Nov. 7  
 Smethurst, James, Oldham, innkeeper, Nov. 3  
 Scudamore, Richard, Red Lion Street, Holborn, tailor, Nov. 21  
 Segary, John, Northampton, gun-maker, Oct. 30  
 Savage, William, Holborn, grocer, Nov. 10  
 Sainty, Philip, Brightlingsea, ship-builder, Nov. 9, final  
 Tanner, William, Paddington, smith and farrier, Oct. 17  
 Terry, J. and William Richards, Birmingham, button and buckle-makers, Oct. 26  
 Tite, John, Loughton, farmer, Oct. 21  
 Thornborrow, Henry, Little Bolton, cotton-manufacturer, Oct. 30  
 Tweddell, J. Liverpool, Nov. 6  
 Tipping, Ebenezer, Liverpool, soap-boiler, Nov. 23  
 Venile, Thos. Leadenhall market, Nov. 12  
 Willats, Fred. Brewer Street, cheesemonger, Nov. 5  
 Wilkinson, Wm. and Thos. Chapman (jointly and separately) late of Jewry Street, and of the Coal Exchange, coal-factors, Nov. 7, final  
 Walord, J. Pall Mall, haberdasher, Nov. 3  
 Walker, Wm. Monkgate, York, ink-maker, Nov. 2, final  
 Wright, Geo. and Job, late of Leeds, flax-spinners, Nov. 4  
 Whittington, Wm. Bradford, Wilts, clothier, Nov. 9  
 Walford, John, Red Lion Square, apothecary, Nov. 28

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

The corporation of the Trinity-house, London, have lately ordered a survey to be taken of a shoal (either newly discovered or not generally known) lying S. W. from the Floating Light upon the Well, on the coast of Norfolk; the survey, though a cursory one, is sufficiently accurate to ascertain nearly its situation.—The marks and bearings are as follow: the Dudgeon Light vessel, N. E. about six miles; Blackney church, S. half W.; Cromer Light S. by E. half E.; and Holkham church S. W. half W. The north end is nearest the light; the south end has about three fathoms at low neap tide, but at low spring tide, not more than 14 feet; it is very narrow, and ranges nearly N. and S., in length about three miles. This shoal lies far within the common track, but as colliers, &c. keep near the land, for fear of the enemy, they frequently fall in amongst these shoals.

The two celebrated grape-vines of Hampton-court and Valentines, in Essex, have been astonishingly productive this year, the former

having yielded one ton six hundred and fifty pounds, and the latter one ton two hundred and twenty seven pounds. For one year's crop of the last mentioned vine, the late Mr. Weltje, about 15 years ago, gave the sum of 400 guineas!

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an act for enlarging the market-place of Smithfield, in the city of London; for purchasing such houses and land, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, as may be wanted for that purpose, and for the better regulation of the market.

We are sorry to mention the loss of his Majesty's frigate *Lowestoffe*, of 32 guns, Captain Plampin; also, according to report, six sail of the homeward-bound West Indians, part of her convoy. They were lost soon after they left Jamaica, on one of the Heneagas, a small island of the Bahamas. The crews were, however, happily saved by the *Acasto* frigate, Captain Fellows.

*La Determinée* frigate of 24 guns, Capt. Searle captured



captured at the latter end of July, off Alexandria, a French corvette with a valuable cargo, and 10,000*l.* in specie, destined for the payment of General Menou's troops. This event is communicated in letters from La Determinée, dated the 26th of July.

On Tuesday, (being Michaelmas-day,) the election of the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year took place at Guildhall. The several aldermen, in rotation, being put up, alderman Newman had an universal show of hands of the livery in his favour, and Sir John Eamer, had such a number that he and alderman Newman was returned to the Court of Aldermen for their selection, and that Court thought proper to declare the election to be in favour of Sir John Eamer, who thereupon made a speech, in which he said, he would make no promises, but called the gentlemen of the livery to witness his affection to the best of sovereigns and attachment to the constitution, and reminded them of his merits as a man of business, a magistrate, and a soldier.

At the Shakespeare Tavern, on the 10th of October, a numerous meeting was held, of the friends of Mr. Fox, to celebrate the anniversary of his election for Westminster. The wonderful coincidence in the anniversary of the first election of this patriotic friend of Peace and Liberty, and the Ratification of that peace he had so ardently, but unsuccessfully, endeavoured first to preserve, and afterwards to restore to his country, attracted an unusual assemblage to this joyous meeting. After dinner, Mr. Fox drank—"Success to the Preliminaries of Peace." The health of Mr. Fox, being drank with unbounded and enthusiastic applause, he arose and expressed himself to the following purport:—"Gentlemen, it is now twenty-one years since you first did me the honour to elect me as your Representative in Parliament. We were then engaged in a war against the freedom of the human race, and having, as I flattered myself you had done, given me credit for opposing with all the powers I was able, that diabolical war, and the detestable views that produced it, you elected me as an abettor of your general principles, rather than on account of any intrinsic merit of my own. At that time, however, I was comparatively but little known to you; we have since been better acquainted; a war of a similar description has since been excited; and the political sentiments which induced me to oppose the former, have compelled me, with all the powers of which I am possessed, year after year, to resist this second aggression against the general liberties of mankind. A frequent appeal to your principles has rendered me well acquainted with them; I know that in general you, as well as myself, objected to this war, and I exerted all the efforts of which I was possessed to put an end to it. I saw that it involved the very basis of our own free constitution, as well as that which the Re-

public of France had voluntarily determined to accept: its very commencement declared, that mankind should have a monarchy, whether they wished for a monarchy or not; and *that* a monarchy, with respect to the nation then resisting so detestable a doctrine, the worst and most tyrannical under heaven; for, let us not deceive ourselves, the increased gentleness in the manners of mankind at large, and particularly in those of the people to whom I now advert—the augmented diffusion of knowledge, and the superior cunning of diplomatic science, had certainly, even long before this period, rendered the tyranny of this constitution less prominent, and consequently more tolerable, than that of perhaps several other constitutions within the precincts of Europe—but I scruple not to assert, that in itself it was the most despotic and detestable constitution under the sun. The war, however, was commenced for the express purpose of compelling this immense body of people to submit, against their consents, to this iniquitous Government. The Ministry of this country were determined that they should have a king, whether they would or not; and, sanctioned by what I knew to be the opinion of the inhabitants of this city, I felt myself bound, as I ever shall do, to resist so tyrannical an effort, and to hope and pray that the general rights of mankind would be triumphant over every part of the globe, whenever called in question. With this view I opposed the conduct of the Ministers, as long as I thought my own individual opposition could be of any avail; and I then withdrew, from a consciousness of my own inability, but not without its having been since supported by far greater talents and abilities than those to which I have any pretension."

After congratulating the country upon obtaining Peace, as to the terms he should, not he said, critically enquire into them; and he hoped they would not very scrupulously be enquired into by any man. The mere possession of an island or two in the West Indies, or a province in the Mediterranean ought not to be put in competition with the duration of the evils of war for a single month. He acknowledged that he opposed the late Ministry till he thought opposition was useless. He concluded with saying, that the conditions were glorious for the French Republic; it must be confessed that they are, and there is not a Briton who ought not honestly to rejoice that such is the fact. The people of France resisted as they ought to do, and as our own ancestors heretofore had done, the whole combination of powers who would have imposed upon them a constitution contrary to their own will—their's was the cause of liberty—the cause of mankind at large.

*Married.*] At Tottenham, N. Harden, esq. to Miss H. Meeke.

Mr. Sparrow, to Miss Higginbotham, both of King-street, Westminster.

At St. George's church, **Hendon**, Mr. C. Townley, engraver to the King of Prussia, to Miss M. Durham, of Doctor's-commons.

Mr. Langhorn of Clapham, to Miss Box, of Doctor's-commons.

Mr. T. Follett, of the Salopian coffee-house, Charing Cross, to Miss A. Stevenson, of the same place.

P. Benezech, esq. of Beaufort-buildings, to Mrs. M'Lachire, widow, of Oxford-street, Marybone.

At Aldersgate church, Mr. J. Smith, grocer, to Miss M. Eyre.

At Marybone church, E. Hillard, esq. of Cowley-house, Middlesex, to Mrs. Colborne, of Shriding-green, Bucks.

Captain R. Lowe, of the Fifeshire Fencibles, to Miss Manners, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Manners, of Lambeth.

Mr. Clement, of Wotton, to Miss Hardisty, of Bedford Court, Covent-garden.

Mr. W. Blackhall, to Miss E. Hewson, both of Basinghall-street.

By special licence, at Earl Fauconberg's, T. Wynn, esq. nephew to Lord Newborough, to the Right Honorable Lady C. Bellayse, eldest daughter of the Earl of Fauconberg.

At Ampthill, Bedfordshire, the Hon. G. Brown, lieutenant in the 13th light dragoons, to Miss M. Colston, youngest daughter of the late Reverend A. Colston, of Filkins-hall, Oxfordshire.

Mr. W. Wood, soap-manufacturer, of Bishopsgate-street, to Mrs. Taylor, of Maryland-point, Stratford, Essex.

At St. George's Wapping, Richard Ellis, esq. of Church-alley, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, to Miss Mary Spence, of Wapping. An agreeable young lady, with every accomplishment to make the married state happy.

Mr. Clarke, junior, of Upper Belgrave-place, Chelsea, to Miss Nalder, of Cheap-side.

Mr. J. C. Lowe, of Pentonville, to Miss S. Howell, of Monmouth.

Captain Byron, of the navy, to Miss Sykes, of Arundel-street.

Mr. B. Barfoot, of the Curtain-road, Moorfields, to Miss R. Harris, of Harwich.

Mr. T. Jefferies, of Spitalfields, to Miss Anderson, of King-street, Westminster.

The Rev. R. Durnford, of Sandleford, Berks, to Miss Mount, of Merton, Surrey.

At Christ Church, Surrey, Mr. St. Jones, of Friday-street, to Miss M. Ligley, of Great Surrey-street.

At Marybone Church, ——— Brifac, esq. to Miss Farquharson, of Harley-street.

Mr. Bolton, of Great Queen-street, Westminster, to the only daughter of the late J. Carlton, esq. of the navy.

The Rev. Sir J. Head, bart. of Marybone, to Miss Walker, of Russel-place.

*Died.*] In his 88th year, the Rev. O. Manning, B. D. Vicar of Godalming in Sur-

rey. This gentleman, when a student at the University of Oxford, fell sick of the small-pox and was supposed to die of it; in consequence of which he was laid out. His affectionate father, having left the room, returned to take a last view of the youth, and looking steadfastly on the countenance, thought he perceived something uncommon, and fancied he saw signs of life. The more he looked, the more he was convinced. He accordingly ordered proper means to be used with the body, and the young man was restored to life, and in a short time to perfect health. He has since had several children, and about sixty years have been added to his life.

In her 66th year, Mrs. Morris, of Knightbridge, widow of the gallant Captain Morris, who was killed at the attack of Charlestown, in the beginning of the American war.

In her 25th year, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. R. P. Smith, of Whitechapel-road.

T. Hammond, esq. clerk in the Tellers-office, Exchequer, and for many years deputy agent to the Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

At Clapham Common, Mr. W. Leatham, merchant, of Basinghall-street.

At Dulwich, aged 72, Mrs. Flint, of London-bridge.

At Chelsea, Mrs. S. Holder, widow of Mr. R. Holder, late of Innholders-hall, London.

Mrs. E. Charlesworth, of Cornhill, who for many years kept a childbed-linen-warehouse there.

Mr. Davenport, one of the assistant pages to the Queen.

Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. Calvert, of the Stamp-office.

At Brompton Villa, Sir J. Gresham, bart. the last male-heir of that ancient family.

At Greenwich, Mr. T. Shipman, grocer, a very old inhabitant of that place.

At his son's house, in New Bond-street, aged 69, Mr. T. Stewart.

At Edmonton, Mrs. H. Wilson; this lady was taken suddenly ill with a pain in her head, went to lay down, and continued, to all appearance, in a comfortable sleep, till two days following, when she expired without a sigh.

At Sir Vere Hunt's, bart. Whitehall, J. Hamilton Lane, esq. of Lane's-park, county of Tipperary.

In Berwick-street, S. James's, aged 64, Mr. W. Brown.

Mrs. Wimperis, of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 63th year, R. Darell, esq. of Sackville-street, Deputy Governor of the South Sea Company.

In Hertford-street, Park-lane, aged 80, of a cancer in her mouth, the Right Hon. the Countess of Holderness.

In Bridge-street, Mrs. Letsom, widow of the late Dr. J. M. Letsom, and daughter of W. Nanfon, esq.



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.**Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Infirmary in Newcastle is, at length, about to receive those considerable additions and repairs it has so long wanted:—a more complete separation of the sick-wards, a thorough ventilation, and the introduction of water by pipes to every apartment, are among the leading projected improvements. An additional wing is also intended to be built, the foundation stone of which, including a plate with an appropriate inscription, was laid on the 23d of September, by Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. one of the Vice Presidents of the charity, who delivered a neat, occasional speech, expressed in the most feeling manner, in the presence of a great number of subscribers, well-wishers, spectators, &c.

The Agricultural Society for the county of Durham, at their meetings lately held at Darlington and Durham, adjudged and paid the following rewards:—to Mr. R. Chipchase, of Chester-le-street, five guineas for the best tup; to G. Baker, esq. of Elemore, five guineas for the best shearing tup, both kept in Chester-ward; to Mr. M. Hutton, of East Shaws, five guineas for the best cow; to Mr. C. Colling, of Ketton, five guineas for the best shearing tup; to Mr. W. Gascoigne, of Middleton-one-row, two guineas, for bringing his tup to Darlington; all kept in Darlington and Stockton-wards. Also to W. Bruce, a cottager of Redworth, for having maintained, educated and placed in service, nine legitimate children without assistance from his parish, four guineas; to J. Sanderfon, cottager, of Wolviston, for having maintained six legitimate children, &c. &c. two guineas; to George Wilkin, of Kibblesworth, for continuing 37 years in one place of service (husbandry) four guineas; and to Jane Brancepeth for continuing 22 years in one place of service (management of a dairy) four guineas.

A Lobster was lately caught near the town of North Berwick, which weighed between six and seven lbs. avoirdupoise. The extreme joint of the claw measured nine inches in length, and, at the thickest part, 10 inches in circumference!

*Married.*] Mr. T. Sheffield, of the Land-tax-office, Durham, to Miss Sparrow, of Sunderland.—Mr. G. Henderson, traveller to Messrs. Starforth and Son, to Miss Robinson, all of Durham.—The Rev. C. Ilham, rector of Polbrook, Northamptonshire, to Mrs. Bradford, second daughter of the late Reverend G. Johnson, vicar of Norton.

Mr. J. Fenwick, ship owner, to Miss E. Frank, both of North Shields.

At Sunderland, Captain C. Sharp, to Miss Brads.

At Newcastle, Mr. A. Sillick, currier, to Miss Kell.

At Long Benton, Mr. J. Sanderfon, to Miss Lumden.—Mr. J. Jopling, to Miss Allison, both of Gateshead.

*Died.*] At Monk Wearmouth, Mr. Wake, senior.—Mr. Gowland, smith.

At Stockton, at an advanced age, Mr. S. Wheelwright.

At Barnsley, in Yorkshire, Mr. Hepper, hosier, father of Mr. J. Hepper, hosier, in Newcastle.

At Sunderland, Mr. M. Stephenson, saddler.—Mrs. Cassop, wife of Mr. Cassop, ship-owner.—Mr. J. Punthou, anchorsmith.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Hardcastle, attorney.—Aged upwards of 90, Mr. J. Galley, fitter.—Miss Richardson, youngest daughter of W. Richardson, esq. of Hauxley.—Aged 19, Miss Fenwick, daughter of N. Fenwick, esq. of Lemington.

At Port Royal, Island of Jamaica, Mr. W. Smith, formerly of Newcastle.

At Wolfington, Miss D. Bell, second daughter of M. Bell, esq.

At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Colling.

In the Manor Chare, aged 74, Mr. R. Bell.—Aged 50, Mr. S. Smith, of Bush-blades, near Durham.

Mr. J. Emmerson, a young man of Birtley; he had been advertised several weeks, as missing, and was lately found dead in Leeburnhold Gill.

At Apple-crofs, in Scotland, T. Mackenzie, esq. father of Mr. Mackenzie of Durham.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the next session, to obtain an act for making a new road, to extend from Beattock, in the parish of Kirkpatrick Juxta, Dumfrieshire, North Britain, to the city of Carlisle, in Cumberland; and also for making and erecting a bridge across the river Sark, betwixt the present bridge and a place called Allison's Bank; and, likewise, another bridge across the river Esk, near to a place called Garistown; which said road and bridges are proposed to extend and pass through the several parishes of Kirkpatrick Juxta, Johnston, Applegarth, Lochmaben, Dalton, Cummertrees, Annan and Gretna, all in the county of Dumfries, in North Britain; and also through the several parishes of Kirk Andrews-upon-Esk, Rock-

liff, and Stanwix, and the extra parochial hamlet of Kingmoor, all in the county of Cumberland.

A mushroom was lately taken upon Underbarrow Common, near Kendal, which measured twenty-seven inches in circumference, and eight inches in diameter, and weighed fourteen ounces avoirdupois-weight. Both nuts and mushrooms have been, indeed, very abundant through the whole county of Westmorland.

The depth of rain which fell in Carlisle last month, was 4,804 parts of an inch. Greatest height of the barometer, 30.32: least ditto, 29.48. Greatest height of the thermometer, 71°: least ditto, 35°.

A newspaper has, within these few weeks past, been established in the Isle of Man, from one of the later numbers of which, we copy the following paragraph: "We are happy to state that the harvest through this island promises greater plenty than has been known in any former year!"

It is well worthy of remark, that the manure arising from the streets of the city of Carlisle, which, about twenty years ago, was considered of so little value that a person used to receive the annual reward of a new cart, for the trouble of taking it away, has been lately let for upwards of 100l. for the ensuing year.

A field belonging to Mr. John Wright, of Longtown, in Cumberland, has produced, this season, two very productive crops of barley. The first crop was reaped on the 25th of July, and the second, (which grew from the old root) on the 15th of September.

As a further instance of the extraordinary mildness of the season, and the vegetating tendency of the weather, the Cumberland papers mention a second crop of strawberries as growing, at this time, in the garden of John Sanderfon, esq. of Plumpton. They are in different stages of growth; some in full blossom, some just forming, and others perfectly formed and verging to maturity.

*Married.*] At Whitehaven, Mr. R. Greggs, to Miss S. Trimble.—Mr. Postlethwayte, to Miss Rochford.—Mr. J. Irvine, widower, to Mrs. M. Wilkinson, widow.—Mr. W. Chambers, widower, of Aglionby, to Mrs. E. Potts, widow.

At Harrington, Mr. J. Kay, master of the ship Eagle, to Miss Plaskett, of Dissington.—Mr. J. Lawson, to Miss D. Simpson.

At Workington, Mr. J. Donald, to Mrs. Rickerby.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Elleray, tanner, to Miss A. Wilson, of the Black Swan inn.—Mr. J. Baynes, plumber, &c. to Miss A. Tate, innkeeper.—Mr. T. Brinnan, linen-manufacturer, to Miss Smith, mantua-maker.

At the Quaker's meeting-house, Mr. Ebenezer Bowman, farmer, of One Oak, near

Buxton, Derbyshire, to Miss Ann Stewardson, daughter of G. Stewardson, linen-draper, of Kendal.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Graham, of Stoney Flatts, to Miss Warwick, of Burnside, in Kirkcubright.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, at an advanced age, Mrs. J. Weightman, wife of Mr. W. Weightman, taylor.—Aged 62, Mrs. M. Batey, a maiden-lady.—Mr. T. Pulletts, a private in the 3d regiment of dragoons.—Aged 48, Mr. C. Kallan, weaver.—In his 22d year, Mr. J. Borrikskill, attorney.—Mrs. M. Armstrong.—Aged 95, Mrs. Priestman, school-mistress.

At Whitehaven, in his 56th year, Mr. N. Thompson, merchant.

In his 51st year, Mr. W. Perry, iron-fac-turer; esteemed through life, for his industry, spirit and probity, in an extensive line of business, and regretted in his death, as a truly valuable member of society.

Aged 63, Mr. J. Martin.—Aged 63, Mr. J. M'Farlin, shoe-maker.

At Kendal, in an advanced age, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. T. Wilson, formerly an alderman of the burgh.—Mr. B. Sinkinson, fish-hook-maker.

At Workington, aged 65, Mrs. Thompson, relict of the late Capt. Adam Thompson, of the ship Love.

At Cockermouth, aged 33, Mr. W. White, in the service of Mr. A. Robinson, carrier between Whitehaven and Carlisle.—Aged 96, Mr. Plasket.

At Beck-mills, near Kendal, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Holme, miller.

At Cleator, Miss Forster.

Lately, in the West Indies, Mr. C. Skelton, lieutenant on board the sloop of war Calypso, and son of the late A. J. Skelton, esq. of Whitehaven.

At Cumrenton, near Brampton, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Bowstead, father of Mr. T. Bowstead, tanner, of Carlisle.

At Fredericksburg, in Virginia, Mr. D. Blair, merchant, formerly of Whitehaven.

At Bowscale, in the parish of Greystoke, in his 83d year, Mr. J. Wilson, a Quaker.

At Morland, in Westmorland, in his 62d year, Mr. J. Thompson, a Quaker; much respected by a numerous acquaintance, for his innocent life and conduct.

At the Rev. Mr. T. Williamson's, New Cavendish-street, London, aged 69, Mrs. I. Huddleston, one of the daughters of the late W. Huddleston, esq. of Millom Castle, in Cumberland.

At Catcoats, near Carlisle, aged 87, Mrs. I. Topping.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an Act for making a New Wet Dock at the port of Hull, to extend from the town to the Long Jetty, westward.



westward, within the lordship of Myton, in Trinity-parish.

By the plan proposed last year, for making a Wet Dock, to extend round the town of Hull to the Humber, the Dock-Company were to give 30 shares, which, at 1000l. each share, makes 30,000l.; the waste-ground not less than 10,000l. more; the annual expence attending the undertaking, would have been about 2000l. per annum, which, at 20 years purchase, is 40,000l.; so that, according to that scheme, the Dock Company would be sinking 80,000l.; whereas, according to a plan at present in agitation, the New Dock may be made for about half the money, in much less time. A general wish has been, indeed, expressed, that a coalition for this purpose should take place between the Corporation of the town and the Dock Company, which would put a friendly period to all that contention that seems to agitate the public mind; under this union the works might be immediately begun, and that without the intervention of parliamentary authority.

Proposals are in general circulation for publishing, by subscription, a Plan of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, including the garri-son or adjoining forts, the parishes of Sculcoates and Drypool; and the principal part of the lordship of Myton. To be executed on the same large scale as the plans of London and Liverpool, i. e. three chains, or 66 yards, to an inch. It is intended to distinguish, accurately, the different parishes and wards, and likewise every yard, garden, passage, entry, staith, and even the number and form of every house. To be finished and ready to be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1803.—Price to subscribers two guineas.

*Married.*] Mr. Wilkinson, surveyor of taxes, late of Ackworth, to Miss Humphrey, of Fulford, late of York.—Mr. Lindley, of Bubworth House, near Ferrybridge, to Miss A. Warren, of Empingham.

At Barnsley, Mr. J. Hindle, linen-merchant, to Miss Whitworth, daughter of Mr. Whitworth, saddler.—The Rev. W. Lax, F.R.S. Lowndes Prof. of Astronomy in the university of Cambridge, to Miss Cradock, of Hartforth, in this county.

At Hull, Mr. H. Lee, grocer, to Miss M. Ryder.—Mr. G. Glen, tallow-chandler, of Sculcoates, to Miss M. Stephenson, niece to the late Mr. Stephenson, cornfactor.—Mr. T. M. Rickhard, merchant, to Miss Leigh, daughter of R. Lee, esq. collector of excise.—Mr. E. Chimley, miller, of Sculcoates, to Miss C. Shephard.—Mr. W. Roberts, hardwareman, to Miss Nuttall, daughter of Mr. J. Nuttall, hat-maker.—Mr. T. Staniland, spirit-merchant, of Thorne (late of Hull) to Miss A. Fleming, daughter of the Rev. J. Fleming, rector of Thornton, near Skeptow, in Craven.

At Acklam, Mr. J. West, Methodist local preacher, aged 70, to Mrs. J. Harrison, aged 44.—Mr. J. Steer, farmer, of Hansworth, to Miss

S. Lomas, of Attercliffe Forge.—Mr. J. Cooper, draper, of Sheffield, to Miss E. Martin, daughter of Mr. T. Martin, merchant, of London.—Mr. Allett, of Wakefield, to Miss Hodson, of Middleton-hall.

T. Midgley, esq. of Cookridge-hall, near Leeds, to Miss Bulmer, of Middleham.

Mr. J. Littlewood, of Gainsboro', to Miss S. Gilderdale, of Thorne.

Captain Schonswar, of the East York regiment of Militia, to Miss L. Smith, of Wil-lerby, second daughter of the late J. Smith, esq. of Hull.—Mr. W. Calvert, master of the ship Barneveldt, in the London-trade, to Mrs. Wallis, widow of the late Mr. W. Wal-lis, of Hull.

At St. Anne's, Aldersgate, in London, Mr. J. Crossley, formerly of Hull, to Miss Slate, of Noble-street, London.

Mr. W. Ware, merchant, of London, to Miss Wetherall, of Hutton, near Thirsk.

*Died.*] At York, in her 73d year, Lady Anderson, relict of Sir Edmund Anderson, bart. formerly of Kilnwick Piercy.—In her 71st year, Mrs. Calvert, widow.—Aged 53, Mr. Francis Mason, a Baptist-preacher, and founder of the Baptist Society in this city.—Aged 58, C. Benson, esq.—At his lodgings in this city, where he had come for medical assistance, aged 58, Mr. J. Nicholson, cloth-manufacturer, of Wals, near Easingwold.—Aged 74, Mrs. Dunnington, sister to Mr. Dunnington, of Thorganby, near this city.—In her 82d year, Mrs. M. M. Wynn, sister of the late T. Wynn, esq. of Acton-hall, in this county.—Mrs. Garencieres, wife of Mr. Alderman Garencieres.

At Hull, aged 44, Mrs. E. Gibson, wife of Mr. Gibson, ship-builder.—Aged 53, Mr. W. Drew, master shoemaker.—Aged 49, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. H. Rogers, tobacconist.—Miss A. E. Read, daughter of Col. Read, of the Northumberland Militia.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Scott, corn dealer.

At Sheffield, Mr. Knutton, merchant.—Mr. Harrison, of Holliscroft.—Mrs. Hodg-kinson, of the Queen's Head-inn.

At Beverley, aged 31, of the gout in his stomach, J. Sutton, esq. eldest son of Sir R. Sutton, bart. of Norwood Park, in Notting-hamshire.—Aged 74, Mr. W. Brown, butcher.

At Settle, while drinking tea at the house of a friend, the Rev. R. Williams, A. M. formerly of Christ College, Cambridge, and incumbent of two benefices in Kent.

At Calverley, Mr. R. Clayton, merchant, late of Leeds.

At Scarboro', Mr. W. Kirkby, late master of the ship Advice, belonging to Hull.

At Doncaster, aged 63, J. Cowley, esq.—Aged 47, Mr. Campbell, musician, who, about six weeks ago, buried three of his chil-dren within the space of seven days.

Aged 42, Mr. Daniel, steward to the cor-poration.

At Howden, aged 77, Mr. J. Whitaker.

In his 77th year, Mr. C. Wilson, of Rawmarsh, near Rotherham.

In London, Mrs. Rhodes, wife of A. Rhodes, esq. of Acacia Cott, near Leeds.

At Hambleton, near Selby, Miss Richardson, a young lady universally lamented.

At Bilham, at an advanced age, Mr. Porter, late of Pigburn, near Doncaster.

At Wilton, aged 64, Mrs. Acklom, relict of J. Acklom, esq.

At Settrington, Mrs. Gilbert, wife of the Rev. R. Gilbert.

Aged 21, Mr. T. Stickney, of Summergangs, near Hull.

At Bristol, after a short indisposition, for which the waters of that place had been tried without effect, aged 60, Sir Christopher Sykes, of Sledmire, near Malton, bart, L.L.D. and justice of peace for the East Riding. His death is generally and justly lamented, as he was an indulgent husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, an impartial magistrate, a good man, a liberal benefactor to the poor, and, on the whole, a bright ornament to society. Few men have, perhaps, existed, whose taste has more strongly improved his country's beauties, or whose memory will live longer in the works they have left behind them. What, in some parts of England, have been called "ornaments and decorations," sink to nothing, when the large scale of his improvements are considered, which extended themselves, in various directions, over a surface of near 100 miles. The exact order, too, in which they were preserved, is not less remarkable than their formation. Of his own labours he was unsparing. He generally rose at an earlier hour than the labourers of the country, and had frequently rode 20 miles before those, who think themselves active, have risen from their beds. Every plan of amending the state of the country, whether by drainage or inclosure, by building or navigation, found in him an active friend and zealous supporter. In fine, he was, in every sense of the word—*an enlightened country gentleman*.—By some, perhaps, it may have been thought that he was too attentive to the accumulation of riches. But to no paltry purpose were they applied, nor confined within his own coffers. The large demands for money, which his establishments, his numerous buildings, his various plantations, and a never-ceasing series of new works, continued to make, required, indeed, no small foresight to provide that, which so much beneficence freely paid away. He who converts a barren land into a state of *decorated agriculture*, and who changes the whole face and figure of a country, cannot do it at little cost. In short, Sir C. Sykes has left behind him, in his works, a memorial that will grow with time itself. Whoever passes over the Wolds of Yorkshire, where this gentleman had property, and recalling to his mind what they formerly were, now sees what they are, will have cause to remember the

name of Sykes, who has truly realized the ancient inscription—"Si quæras monumentum, circumspice"—"If you ask for his monument, look around you." May the example operate upon others, and while the numbers of those who *live to do mischief*, and of those who *live to do nothing*, are considered, ~~HE~~ who lived to do a GREAT PUBLIC GOOD, may well be selected for grateful remembrance. Sir Christopher is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Mark Sykes, esq. of Settrington, high-sheriff for this county, in 1795.

Mrs. Bishop, of Salter-lane, near Sheffield.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Knowles, merchant, of Gomersall, near Leeds. He had been at Leeds-market on the preceding day, apparently, in perfect health.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The establishment of union corn-mills, at Manchester, will be ready for work about the beginning of the ensuing month. The avowed purpose of this undertaking is to serve the subscribers, and the public at large, by restoring the corn-market, and enabling individuals of all descriptions as well as bakers and retailers of flour, to have their corn ground as may be most suitable for their own use, and likewise to preserve it pure and unadulterated. The situation of these mills on the bank of the Rochdale Canal, will greatly facilitate the conveyance of grain from Liverpool and from the Duke of Bridgewater's, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Peak Forest, Huddersfield, &c. canals; there is little doubt but the farmers will have a quick and regular sale for their corn, at fair and more settled prices than by depending on the corn-dealers for the disposal of their stocks. Private families may send single loads, exempted from the charge of carriage, and half-loads will be received from the middle and lower classes of people. The price of grinding, is fixed at 1s. 6d. per load, exclusive of carriage.

Of the various extraordinary productions which have marked the present year, as wonderfully abounding in instances of prolific vegetation, the following, which is assuredly a fact, and, as such, is vouched for by the Editor of the Manchester Chronicle, must certainly be esteemed as one of the most singular. In the ground of Mr. J. Royle, publican, at Withington, in the neighbourhood of Manchester, there is, (or lately was) a single potatoe, which measures, in the circumference of space it takes up, twenty inches!

There is at present living in the township of Over Darwin, near Blackburn, a winder of twist, named Mr. James Morice, who, on the 9th of July last had attained the age of 102 years; the twist which he winds he usually carries home, from whence he can walk to Preston, (a distance of 14 miles) and back again any day.

A new theatre is to be erected by subscription, at Preston, in a stile of capacious elegance, corresponding with the other improvements



ments daily making in that flourishing town. It is expected that it will be completed for the reception of company, by August next, when the famous mart or guild merchant, held there every 20th year, will be celebrated with the usual festivity. This mart will be the 10th since the first institution, in the 2d year of the reign of King Edward the Third, in the year 1329. Upwards of 1500l. have been already subscribed towards the expence of building the fabric, the execution of the internal part of which is to be under the direction of Mr. Stanton, whose architectural abilities have been long known and admired. The intended new theatre is to be erected on the South side of Fishergate, near the Toll Bars.

In consequence of defects in the original plan of the Lunatic Hospital, at Manchester, and other imperfections in the institution, it is proposed to convert the present hospital into a Fever-ward, and to erect a NEW LUNATIC HOSPITAL, upon an improved plan, thoroughly adequate for correcting the existing evils, near the town, yet at a convenient distance from it. The original plan is acknowledged to be ill adapted to the present modes of treating insane persons, and the faculty have, moreover, declared their opinion, that it cannot be altered, so as to accomplish their views, for the benefit of their patients. It appears, likewise, that numbers of incurable patients have been admitted into the present Lunatic Hospital, from other places of confinement, while patients, whose cases were proper objects of practice, have been excluded. To the above suggestion it may not be unreasonable to add the following: the experience of five years has proved that febrile contagion is not communicated from a Fever-ward to neighbouring buildings. No person in the present Lunatic Hospital has been seized with a fever since the House of Recovery was opened. Should the intended plan be effected, a distinct part of the rooms in front of the Lunatic Hospital will be appropriated to the nurses, as there would be sufficient remaining room for the patients. The necessity for establishing a large Fever-ward on the Infirmary-grounds is generally admitted; by the proposed plan, an excellent Fever-ward and an improved Lunatic Hospital will be obtained, for the expence which a sufficient Fever-ward alone would cost. A new Lunatic Hospital, with the proposed improvements, may be erected for about 6 or 7000l, while the alterations necessary to convert the Lunatic Hospital into a Fever-ward, would be very speedily executed, and at a comparatively trifling expence.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an act for making a turnpike-road, from or near Worley, in the parish of Eccles, through Worley, Barton upon Irwell, and the hamlets of Dimplington, Croft, and Lostock, all in the parish of Eccles, to the township of Stret-

ford, in the parish of Manchester, all in this county, there to join and communicate with the turnpike-road, leading from Manchester to the town of Altringham, in the county of Chester. A similar application is intended, to obtain an act for inclosing, &c. the several moors, commons, &c. within the manor and parish of Rochdale.

*Married.*] At Lancaster, Mr. J. Woodburn, druggist, to Miss Gerrard.

At the Quakers' Meeting-house, Mr. W. Tessimond, to Miss M. Jepson.—Mr. R. Gibson, ironmonger, to Miss Atkinson.

At Liverpool, Mr. Jones, attorney, to Miss Thomas.—Captain G. Louthian, of the ship Barratt, to Miss S. Allcock.—T. Fenwick, esq. of Burrow-hall, in this county, to Miss Samms, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.—P. Ormerod, esq. of Rossgrove, to Miss Morris, of Burnley.—Mr. T. Smith, tanner, of Maudsley, to Miss B. Hatton, of Parbold.—Mr. J. Okill, jun. of Liverpool, to Mrs. M. Orme, of Ormskirk.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Thompson, of Newark upon Trent, to Miss A. M. Worley.—Mr. C. Bedford, of Wigan, to Miss Greendy, grand daughter of R. Kenyon, esq. of Highfield, near Wigan.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Miss M. Powell, second daughter of the late Mr. J. Powell, merchant.—Aged 70, Mrs. Bayley, widow of the late Mr. Bayley, manufacturer, of Macclesfield.—Aged 61, Capt. J. Joy.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Heywood, manufacturer of small wares.—Mrs Dockwrag.—Miss Seddons, daughter of Mr. Seddons, attorney.

At Lancaster, Mr. H. Bell, silversmith.—Mr. Stirrup, liquor-merchant.—Mr. W. Mashiver.—T. Harris, M. D. alderman, much respected as a gentleman of great abilities.

In the prime of life, Mr. E. Burnett, linen-merchant.

At Ulverstone, Mr. T. Brockbanck, senior, grocer.—Captain William Shaw, of Urswick.

At Blackburn, Mrs. W. Wood, of the Dun Horse Inn.—Mr. Thomas Sharplefs, attorney.

At Old Harbour, Jamaica, aged 37, Capt. R. Croasdel, of Liverpool.

At Prescott, aged 65, Mrs. Hatton, and in July last, at St. Vincents', West Indies, Mr. T. Hatton, her son. It is remarkable that five of the family have died within 13 months.

At Preston, Mr. W. Wilkinson. He had complained some days before of a pain in his left side, and in passing along the street, dropped down and instantly expired.

Mr. R. Holden, nailer.

Aged 71, Mr. J. Foster, of Elliot-hill.—Miss E. Andrew, of Green Mount, near Manchester.

At the Isle of Man, Mr. J. Lees, merchant, late of Halifax.

Mr. J. Hoskinson, of Holland-house, near Preston

Preston. His death was occasioned by a fall from a cart, by which he was so much hurt that he expired in a few minutes.

At Sephton, the Rev. R. Rothwell, rector.

At Marsden Chapel, near Colne, aged 78, Mr. J. Burrows, and on the same day, aged 78, his wife, Mrs. M. Burrows, and on the preceding evening, their grand-daughter, Jane Burrows.

Mr. J. Eccles, butcher, of Skerton, near Lancaster.

At St. Kitts, aged 35, Mr. J. Tyson, merchant.

Lately, in London, Mr. J. Brown, surgeon, of Liverpool.

At Ashton-under-Line, Mr. J. Ogden, spindle-maker.

At Grenada, West Indies, Mr. J. Bond, formerly of Lancaster. Mr. T. Bingley, one of the agents of the Warrington Cotton-Twist-Company.

At Demarara, Mr. J. C. Dawson, late of Manchester, and a captain in Colonel Silvester's battalion of Manchester and Salford Volunteers. This gentleman possessed an excellent understanding, an amiable disposition, an elegant deportment, and uncommon suavity of manners. Having visited a great part of Europe, he had successfully engrafted the brilliancy of foreign manners on the sterling worth of English character.

At North Meols, Mr. L. Hall, near 50 years schoolmaster and parish-clerk of that place.

At Poulton, in the Filde, Mr. Brown, formerly of Liverpool.

At Runcorn, Mr. J. Cooke, tin-plate-worker, of Manchester.—In her 65th year, Mrs. Graham, of Ardwick.

At Haton-hall, near Lancaster, R. Bradshaw, esq.

At his house, at Edge-hill, near Liverpool, aged 49, Mr. Richard Lowndes, of the Custom-house, where he had executed for upwards of 30 years an office of more labour than profit, and of more trust than honour, without having had the good fortune to arrive at any of those stations which are the fair rewards of industry, integrity, and superior understanding. The moderation of his desires, and the prudent economy of his private life, prevented him from feeling the want of promotion as a disappointment, and he rather chose to preserve with firmness his own liberal, though unobtrusive opinions, than to join as an advocate for a war which has impoverished and disgraced his country, and of which he only just lived to see the termination. His leisure hours have been devoted to literary studies and particularly to that of the best authors in our own language, in which he was a critic of uncommon accuracy, and an assertor of the purity of the true old English style in opposition to the elisions and intrusions of some modern writers. In the year 1788, he mar-

ried Susanna, the only surviving daughter of the late eminent Dr. Matthew Dobson, formerly of Liverpool, afterwards of Bath, and of the late Mrs. Dobson, well known in the literary world as translator of the Life of Petrarch. He survived her about two years, and has left several children by her.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] J. Boydell, esq. of the Rofsett, in Denbighshire, to Miss Barker, of Chester.

At Kilken, Mr. R. Owen, grocer, of Mould, to Miss James, of Maes-y-Groes, Flintshire.

Mr. R. Sutton, attorney, of Macclesfield, to Miss H. Faulkner, of Stafford.

J. Harrison, esq. jun. of Cheadle, in this county, to Miss Jesson, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. C. Bagnall, eldest son of C. Bagnall, esq. of Shelton, Staffordshire, to Miss F. Tolver, of Chester.

Mr. W. Caldwell, attorney, to Miss Billington, milliner, both of Frodsham.—The Rev. Mr. Warner, of Bath, to Miss A. Pearson, of Tettenhall.

*Died.*] At Chester, — Townshend, esq.

On the 13th of Sept. last, on his passage from the Baltic, Lieutenant J. Wilbraham, of the armed ship Sally, son of Mr. J. Wilbraham, of Chester.

At Nantwich, Mr. Martin, sen. much respected as a man of unblemished character.

At Frodsham, Mr. J. Urmson.

At Norley, Mrs. E. Hall, aunt to G. Whitely, esq. of Chester.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Townshend, wife of T. Townshend, of Chester.—Mrs. Roberts, of Tyn-y-Caia, near Ruthin, Denbighshire.

At his lodgings in London, aged 23, Mr. D. Hughes, surgeon, son of the late D. Hughes, esq. of Abergely; a young man of promising abilities.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for a turnpike-road to pass from Afreton through Ripley, and to join the Mansfield turnpike-road at Little Chester.

*Married.*] At Croxall, Mr. M. Webb, of Donkhill Pitts, to Miss Top.—Mr. H. Webb, of Swinford, in Worcestershire, to Miss E. Simpkins, of Eardingle.

At Derby, Mr. Wallis, to Miss Yates.—Mr. R. Jackson, to Miss Ward, both of Belper.

At Chelmorton, near Buxton, Mr. S. Britain, butcher, of Sheffield, to Miss A. Swan, daughter of Mr. T. Swan, cheese-factor, of Kingsterndale.—The Rev. J. Sidney, vicar of Ilkeston, to Miss Knighton, of Cotmanhay.

*Died.*] At a very advanced age, Mr. S. Meilor, of Itheridgehay.

At Wingfield Manor, Miss F. L. Halton, second daughter of W. Halton, esq.

At Streatham, near London, in her 48th year, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Harding, of Pall Mall, London, and sister to Mr. Ashby, of Egginton, in this county.—Also, at the same



same place, aged 22, Miss Lowe, niece of Mrs. Harding, and daughter of Mr. Lowe, of Egginton.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Green, hofier, to Miss Howard, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Howard, maltster.—Mr. Fothergill, of York, to Miss R. Bott, dentist.—Mr. Brommitt, gun-smith, to Miss Beardfall.

At Southwell, Mr. Stead, of London, to Miss Falkner.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Miss Swan, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Swan, grocer; a young lady greatly esteemed for her abilities, and equally admired for the excellency of her disposition.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A new turnpike-road is intended to be made from the parish of Scartho, through the several intermediate parishes, to the town of Louth, all in this county.

The late collection at Lincoln Cathedral, for the benefit of the County Hospital, amounted to 85l. 16s. 6d.—exceeding the last year's collection more than 30l!

It is a very remarkable fact, that a single barley-corn, of the present year's growth, sown at Welbourn, near Grantham, has produced 208 straws, bearing 5,545 grains of corn!

There was lately growing (on Thursday, October 1,) in the garden of Captain Elm-hirst, at Bag-Enderley, near Spillby, an apple tree with full-blown blossoms upon it, and, at the same time, the tree bears a very large quantity of of exceeding fine fruit.

Lately was slaughtered a fat heifer belonging to Mr. R. Onyan, of Billingham, near Sleaford, and upon her being opened, an entire calf was taken from her, with two complete heads, two livers, and six legs (three before and three behind); in other respects she was formed naturally.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Brown, of Butterwick, to Miss B. Ellis, of Flixborough.

At Goxhill, near Barrow, Mr. R. Woodale, farmer, to Miss S. Fullow.—Mr. Whaley, of Wyvel, to Miss Emenson, of Barrowby, near Grantham.—Mr. Meadows, carpenter, of Stamford, to Miss Thorp, of Hykeham, near Lincoln.

At Louth, Mr. J. Healey, tanner, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. Pooley, of Upwood, in Huntingdonshire, to Miss Bromhead, of Daddington, near Stamford.

*Died.* At Lincoln, at the Saracen's Head-inn, aged 45, Mr. W. Motteram, factor, late of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Hare, peruke-maker, and one of the vergers belonging to the cathedral.

At Boston, Mrs. Kyme.

At Stamford, Mr. G. Parnham, youngest son of Mr. Parnham, saddler.—Aged 71, Mr. J. Crowson, shop-keeper.—Aged 92, Mrs. Barker, widow.—Aged 85, Mrs. Edwards, mother of S. Edwards, esq.

At Louth, aged 91, Mrs. Gostelow.—

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Mrs. Chambers, widow of the late Mr. R. Chambers, baker.

Aged 35, Miss Godley, of Bicker, near Boston.—Mrs. Sneath, of Castle Bytham.

At Stamford Baron, aged 71, Mr. Cummins, grocer.—Advanced in years, Mrs. E. Hurton, publican, of Waddingborough, near Lincoln.—Aged 75, Mr. C. Partridge, school-master, of Carlton, near Lincoln.

At Benniworth, near Wragby, aged 98, Mr. J. Babington.—Aged 66, Mr. J. Bartholomew, of Bardney, near Lincoln, in consequence of a mortification, to stop which his leg was amputated about three weeks before.

In London, advanced in years, P. Renouard, esq. late of Stamford, and formerly justice of peace for the Soke of Peterborough.

At Sleaford, aged 53, Mrs. A. Goodyear.

At Surinam, of the yellow fever, aged 25, Mr. W. Bennett, of the ship *Louisa Henrietta*, of London, youngest brother to Mr. C. Bennett, of Lincoln.

In the West Indies, Captain J. Hunt, son of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, rector of St. George's parish, Stamford.

Aged 56, Mrs. A. Carwell, of Ryal, near Stamford.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

At Leicester, lately, the collection for the benefit of the Leicestershire Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, amounted to 69l. to which may be added, a donation of 10l. from Mr. Macready, manager of the theatre, and several other smaller benefactions.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Nutt, wine and brandy-merchant, of Leicester, to Miss Lloyd, of Coventry.

At Leicester, Mr. R. Kinton, ironmonger, &c. to Miss Harrison.

*Died.*] At Leicester, of a decline, Mrs. Peet, wife of Mr. Peet, tailor.—Mr. Bruce, surveyor, of the Ashby-road.

At Lutterworth, Mrs. Buzzard, wife of Mr. Buzzard, surgeon.—Of a decline, Mr. J. Reynolds, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Great Bowden, a young gentleman of engaging manners and amiable disposition.

—At Claybrooke Hall, aged 20, deeply regretted, Miss Dicey, eldest daughter of T. Dicey, esq. an amiable young lady, possessed of fervent piety, with very superior intellectual accomplishments.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] J. Harrison, jun. esq. of Rolleston, to Miss Jellon, of Wolverhampton.

At Stafford, Mr. R. Sutton, attorney, of Macclesfield, to Miss H. Faulkner.

At Burslem, Mr. Bell, of Gaston, near Liverpool, to Miss Robinson.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Ash, to Miss J. Greaham.

*Died.*] At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 18th

18th year, Mr. J. Davenport, seventh son of the late Rev. S. Davenport, of Horley, Derbyshire.

At Uttoxeter, aged 74. Mr. S. Shaw.

At Walcot, Mr. J. Dyer, a blind man, who had resided 45 years in the parish, and supported himself by his own labour, having never received any parochial aid.

At Wolverhampton, aged 93, Mrs. E. Tildesley, late of the Bull's Head public-house, Willenhall.

Lately, in London, T. Fowler, esq. M.D. formerly of Stafford, and many years physician to the General Infirmary—In her 13th year, Miss Child, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Child, of Newcastle under-Lime.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. E. Dugmore, japanner, to Mrs. Dattler.—Mr. J. W. Crompton, to Miss Webster.

At Shiffnall, Mr. F. Halley, builder, to Miss S. Cherrington.

At Aston, Mr. J. Wynn, of Islington-wharf, to Miss M. Palmer, of Deritend.

At Dudley, Mr. J. Baker, of Old Hill, to Miss A. Wilkes.

Mr. J. Cox, junior, plane-maker, to Miss Wallins, both of Deritend.

At Rugeley, Mr. R. Waddams, hat-maker, to Miss M. Nixon.—Mr. J. Flynd, gimblet-maker, of Deritend, to Miss S. Satterthwaite, of Kenilworth—The Rev. Mr. Walford, Dissenting minister, of Yarmouth, to Miss H. Vernon, of Pailton, in this county.

At Dunchurch, Ensign Moore, of the Warwickshire Militia, to Miss A. Worth.—Mr. W. Wood, of Southam, in this county, to Miss Partridge, of the Pump-house, near Bromsgrove.—Mr. Pattishall, publican, to Mrs. M. Sharp, both of Coventry.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs. Adcock.—Mr. C. Constantine, bellows-maker.—Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, plater.—Aged 21, Mr. W. Humphreys, eldest son of Mrs. Humphreys, button-maker.—Mr. W. Vickers, of the Chain-inn.—Mrs. Williams.—Suddenly, Mr. C. Spozzi, dancing-master.—Mr. Simmons.—Mr. Pegg, formerly an eminent silkman, of Coventry.

Mr. R. Farmer, of Stoneleigh.

At Priors Marston, Mrs. Packwood, widow.

At Solehull, aged 20, Mr. C. Green.

At Tamworth, Mr. H. Woodcock, of the Post-office.

At Deritend, Mr. J. Cottrell, file-maker.

Mr. M. Fitter; he went to bed apparently in good health, and was found dead the next morning.—Mrs. Hopper, of the Five Ways-house, Birmingham.

Miss Campion, of Leamington, near Warwick.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, to obtain an act for erecting a bridge across the river Severn, at a place called Hempson's Load, in

the parish of Chelmarsh, to the opposite shore, in the parish of Quatt, and for making a turnpike road from or near Billingsley, to communicate with the Dudley and Wolverhampton turnpike-roads; which said road is intended to pass through the several parishes of Billingsley, Chelmarsh, Quatt and Alveley, all in this county, and through the parishes of Bobbington and Enville, in the county of Stafford.

The following may be stated, among many others, as a striking instance of the astonishing produce of wheat, this harvest: a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bridgenorth, having observed a root of wheat to have vegetated and nurtured twenty strong stems, with a large ear to each; curiosity led him to gather and preserve the same, and on rubbing the grains thereof, they amounted to no less a number than nine hundred and sixty-eight! A truly grand production from one single seed.

The collection at Shrewsbury, September 18, for the benefit of that valuable establishment, the Salop Infirmary, amounted to the handsome sum of 147l. 8s. 2d.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Higginson, of Rorrington, to Miss Bowdler, of Meadow Town—G. Scale, esq. of Cotton Hall, in this county, to Miss H. Griffiths, of Birmingham Heath, near Birmingham.

At Broseley, Mr. A. Pugh, of Coalport, to Miss H. Lloyd.—Mr. Vernon, of Bellahill, to Miss Murhall, of Hadleigh.

Mr. Pyle, coal-merchant, of Bath, to Miss S. Perry, of Shrewsbury.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, R. Jeffreys, esq.—Mr. Bowdler, working-cutler, an industrious, honest man—Aged 97, Mrs. Allen, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Allen.—Mrs. Ball.—Mrs. Perrett.

At Mawley Hall, after a residence of thirty-five years, as chaplain to the late and present Sir Walter Blount, barts. the Rev. R. Gibson.

On the 8th of July last, in his 33d year, on board the Leviathan ship of war, in the West Indies, Mr. J. Nelson, son of Mr. Nelson, marble-mason, of Shrewsbury.

Mrs. Yarrington, widow, of Milsom.—Also, within half an hour afterwards, her brother-in-law, Mr. W. Yarrington, an eminent hop-merchant, of Worcester; distinguished by his benevolent zeal and strict integrity in the public charitable committees of that city, as well as in many important private trusts.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the Rev. S. Lloyd, formerly rector of Llanymyneck.—Mrs. Jones, wife of L. Jones, esq.

In Feb. last, in the East Indies, Capt. J. George, son of the late Mr. George, of Meestown, in this county.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Bigg, wife of Mr. Bigg, seedman, of Shrewsbury.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Baugh.

Mr.



Mr. Bafnett, of Wem.—Mr. Gough, farmer, of Acton Reynold.

At Upton, Mr. C. Lloyd.

At Oxon, aged 84, W. Spearman, esq.—Mrs. Trustram, of Whettall, near Wellington.—Miss Roberts, of Stanwardine.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Cooke, to Mrs. Kitchen, of Henwick, near Worcester.—W. Sanders, esq. of Worcester, to Miss L. O'Toole, youngest daughter of Col. O'Toole, of Newtown, in Wexford, Ireland.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Wood, to Miss Partridge.

At the Quaker's meeting-house, Bristol, Mr. T. Newman, jun. of Worcester, to Miss L. Fry, of Castle-street, Bristol.

*Died.*] At Wilden, near Kidderminster, J. Pratt, gent.

Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Howell, of Benhall Farm, Kempsey, near Worcester.—Mrs. Stinton, of Cotheridge.—Mr. Shelton, of Partridge, near Worcester.

At Malvern, aged 78, Mr. T. Woodyat.

In Sanfom-fields, Miss A. Newman, school-mistress, and a Quaker.

At Boraston, near Tenbury, in his 69th year, Mr. T. Knowles; for many years master of the Swan-inn, at Tenbury Bridge, but had retired from business. He was a kind master to his servants, a bountiful donor to the poor, and of great urbanity and attention in business.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Hereford Music-meeting*—This meeting was really uncommonly elegant. So much company had not been known in the city for some years; and the style of elegant simplicity that prevailed in the dresses of the females gave a finishing grace to the accumulated attractions of this musical-jubilee.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road from the town and parish of Newent, in Gloucestershire, to the city of Hereford, passing through the several parishes of Newent and Pountney, in Gloucestershire; and the several parishes of Linton and Upton Bishop, in this county: with an additional branch intended to pass from Newent, to a place called the Lea Line, in Gloucestershire, through the several parishes of Newent, Longhope, and the hamlet of Newland, and the parish of Aston Ingham, in this county; and another branch to pass from Witnynore and Aston's Croose, to join the last-mentioned road leading to the Lea Line.

*Married.*] At Hereford, Mr. P. Farren, to Miss Perry, both of the Hereford theatre.—Mr. Wainwright, land-surveyor, of Hereford, to Miss Wainwright, of Over Areley, Staffordshire.

At Monmouth, Mr. Davies, carpenter, to Miss Williams.—Mr. I. Billinge, aged 82, Mrs. Ashford, aged 73; being the bride-

groom's fourth wife, and the bride's third husband.

Mr. Thomas, post-master, of Neath, Glamorganshire, to Miss Proctor, of Effingham, in this county.

*Died.*] At Monmouth, H. Phillips, esq. many years member of the corporation.

At Hereford, in his 55th year, Mr. J. Meredith, hair-dresser.

Mrs. Treaherne, of Lugwardine, near Hereford.

At Eardisley, aged 76, Mrs. Palmer.

At Kingston, in his 68th year, Mr. P. Turner, of the Royal Oak inn.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] At the Quakers' Meeting-house, in Neath, Glamorganshire, Mr. G. Boone, wine-merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Rees.—Mr. J. Evans, draper, of Swansea, to Miss Thomas, of Rhyd-Safon, Caermarthenshire.

At Mackynleth, Montgomeryshire, Mr. M. Davies, of Aberystwith, to Miss M. Davies.

At Swansea, Mr. T. Williams, tanner, to Miss Spencer, daughter of Mr. Spencer, paper manufacturer.—Mr. S. Broom, wool-factor, of Kidderminster, to Miss Nevil, of Swansea.

*Died.*] At Wrexham, Miss S. Ratcliffe; formerly of Borrass Hall, near Gresford.—Aged 84, the Rev. D. Williams, of Llanvairfechan, of which parish he was rector 32 years. He was religious without ostentation, an affectionate relation, a sincere friend, a kind neighbour, and his whole life was uniformly virtuous.

Mr. T. Parry, timber-merchant, of Flint. While bathing his children in the river Dee, he was alarmed by the cries of his eldest daughter, who had got out of her depth, he rushed into the water with a part of his cloaths on, and brought her safely to shore, but instantly fell down and expired.

At Swansea, in his 20th year, Mr. C. Evans, of Bath, son of the late Mr. Evans, the celebrated performer on the harp.—Mr. W. Williams, ironmonger.

At Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, Miss M. Laugharne, daughter of captain J. Laugharne, of the Royal Navy.

At Manafon, Montgomeryshire, aged 82, Mr. C. Evans, formerly mercer and flannel-draper in Berriew.—Mrs. C. Kemp, wife of the Rev. W. Kemp.

At the Hay, Breconshire, aged 74, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Watkins, wife of J. Watkins, esq.—Also in his 22d year, J. Williams, esq.

At Mould, Denbighshire, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late H. Lloyd, esq. of Hafodunos.

In the prime of life, Mr. T. Owen, of Mathraval Hangynis, Montgomeryshire.

On a farm of Lord Penrhyns, near Chapel Curig, in Carnarvonshire, Mr. Owen, aged 104.

At

At Machynleth, Mrs. Edwards, of Guildsfield, relict of the Rev. Dr. Edwards, rector of Machynleth.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, to obtain an act for making a turnpike-road, from the present turnpike-road which leads from Rodborough, to Caincross, in the parish of Stonehouse, to join the turnpike-road which leads from Cirencester, to Stroud, at or near the seventh mile-stone from Cirencester, (and to pass through the lower end of the town of Stroud to Bowbridge and Brimscombe, along the valley of Chalford, and through or near Cowcombe) with a branch from such intended road, at or near a stream called Painwick Water, to join the present road which leads from Stroud, to Caincross, at or near a place called Stratfords, both in the parishes of Stroud and Painwick.

An application is also intended to be made to Parliament, for taking down the bridge, called the Westgate Bridge, in the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Mary-de-Lode, in the city of Gloucester, and for building a new bridge across the river Severn, in the said parishes, at or near the place where the said Westgate Bridge now stands, and for making proper roads and avenues to and from the same.

A similar application is also intended, for making a navigable canal from the town of Cheltenham, to the river Avon, at or near the town of Tewkesbury, to pass through the several parishes or townships of Cheltenham, Swindon, Uckington, Elmstone Hardwicke, Elmstone Tredington, and Tewkesbury, all in this county.

At a late meeting at Bristol, of the gentlemen, natives of this county, M. H. Beach, esq. President, the sum of 17*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* (including the liberal benefactions of absentees) was contributed for the laudable purpose of apprenticing poor boys, sons of natives of the county, and for relieving, in the hour of child-birth, poor women, natives, or the wives of natives of the county

*Married.*] At Gloucester, the Rev. Mr. Cornell, aged 69, to Miss Pervis, aged 25.

T. Bold, esq. of Brecknock, to Miss Bailly, of Hambrook, in this county.

At Bognor, H. Howard, esq. of Thornborough, and M. P. for the city of Gloucester, to Miss Long.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mrs. Ellis, widow of Mr. G. Ellis, late an eminent ironmonger.—Miss E. Palmer, second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Palmer, rector of St. Michael's.—Miss Boughton, daughter of the late Mr. Boughton, carrier.

At Kington, Mr. Bartlett, an opulent farmer.

In her 22d year, Miss P. Beard, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Beard, of Beards Mill, in the parish of Leonard Stanley.

At Tewkesbury, the Rev. J. Robinson.

At Winchome, Mr. J. Baylis, formerly of

Pegglesworth.—In his 24th year, Mr. T. Cornhill, bookbinder, late of Great Chapel-street, Westminster.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Hale, mother of Mr. Hale, tanner, of Gloucester.

At Barnwood, near Gloucester, Mr. W. P. H. Mainwaring, youngest son of the late C. H. Mainwaring, esq.—Mr. C. Adkins, of Weston-upon-Avon; a man of exemplary piety and charity.

At Cheltenham, T. Velly, esq. lieutenant colonel of the Oxfordshire militia. He had, for many years past, made the city of Bath his principal residence.

At Newent, in his 71st year, M. Paul, esq. formerly of Burstock, Dorsetshire.

Miss S. Buckle, 2d daughter of Mr. Buckle, of Uckington.

At the Hill House, Grimley, in his 76th year, Mrs. Bedford, relict of the late W. Bedford, esq. formerly of Worcester.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

A most horrible example of a crime almost new to human nature lately occurred at Woodstock—A woman appears deliberately to have destroyed her three children, and afterwards herself, in the lake belonging to Blenheim park !!!—The circumstances which attended so unprecedented an act of parricide will be anxiously enquired into by readers of sensibility; and we shall endeavour therefore, as briefly as possible, to satisfy a curiosity so natural.—This woman's name was Watts. Her husband was a hard working day-labourer at Barton, about six miles north of Woodstock. They had been married nearly thirty years, and had had nineteen children; nine of whom had died in their infancy; the others were grown up and married. During various pregnancies she had evinced a disposition to be very low-spirited, and had three or four times left her husband's house, and rambled and concealed herself in the fields; excepting on these occasions, her conduct was regular, industrious, and affectionate to her family. No indigent persons could have a better character in their parish during a great number of years, than had this industrious couple. In February last, being at that time about five months gone in her 20th pregnancy, she had some dispute with her husband about the expenditure of a guinea. After some loose and passionate declarations that she would destroy herself, she availed herself of the absence of her husband, and of her son who resided at home, both of whom were gone to their daily labour, and absconded from her cottage, accompanied by her eldest girl about eleven, a boy about eight, and another boy about four. Whatever might have been her original intentions on leaving her own house, it appears that she left a small bundle, containing a change of cloaths for her children, at the house of an acquaintance at Wotton, near Woodstock, directing that it should be sent back to her husband,



husband, and afterwards entering Blenheim park, spent part of the afternoon in the vicinity of the Great Bridge. On this spot she was observed, late in the day, quieting to sleep her youngest child; and from that time this unhappy family were not seen any more till they were found drowned, under the small arch of the bridge, at its north-west corner, near the spot called Rosamond's Well. The solid architecture and the magnitude of the walls of this bridge render it impossible that they could have fallen into the water by any common accident, and no doubt existed in the minds of the Coroner's Jury, nor has since arisen in consequence of the fullest inquiries, but that this wretched woman was induced, in a fit of phrenzy, to throw her three children over the bridge into the water, and then to let herself drop upon them! This shocking incident is supposed to have happened on Thursday-evening, the 26th of February; and on the Sunday-morning following, the body of the mother was discovered, and shortly after those of the children, all close together, nearly one upon the other. More lovely children were never seen, and every reader can conceive the horror excited by the spectacle of a mother and her three infants laid dead beside each other under such circumstances. The agony of her husband, deprived so suddenly of his wife and children, was excessive; and nothing could exceed that of the Coroner's Jury, who, after finding a verdict of insanity upon the mother, pronounced, upon satisfactory evidence, that each of the children died by the hands of its parent!—The intelligent reader will endeavour to account for the motives which could prompt the commission of so horrid a deed.—At Woodstock those who knew the woman, hope that the melancholy result was solely occasioned by some unaccountable accident; others ascribe it to deliberation, occasioned by a mistrust that her children might be ill-used or deserted if they survived her; and others conceive that she was under the influence of a temporary insanity, arising from her husband's threatening language—from her pregnancy—and from her fears relative to the future destination of her children. Whatever may have been the cause of this dreadful act, it deserves record as a new trait in the history of human nature, and as an example of the indulgence of passion, which occasioned a well-disposed mind to commit a diabolical deed, at which it would previously have shuddered!

*Married.* ] At Oxford, T. Appletree, esq. of Hook Norton, to Miss R. Hopkins, youngest daughter of — Hopkins, esq. of Sibford Ferris.—Mr. J. Winton, of Stoke, to Miss A. Viret, of Wheatfield.—Mr. J. Slatter, glazier, of Oxford, to Miss Rogers, of Draycott.

*Died.* ] At Oxford, aged 63, Mrs. Hownam, wife of R. Hownam, butler, of Christ Church.—Aged 51, Mr. M. Dorich, victualer.—Aged 55, Mr. E. Ward, many years

proprietor of the stage-waggon from this city to London.

At St. Mary's Hall, aged 73, the Rev. T. Nowell, D. D. 37 years Principal of that Society, and Professor of Modern History in the University.

In her 72d year, Mrs. M. Burrows, widow.—Mrs. M. Slatter, wife of Mr. R. Slatter, printer and bookseller.

#### BERKSHIRE.

It has long been a matter of surprise, that, in a town like Reading, surrounded by two rivers, no establishment had as yet taken place, for the benevolent purposes of the Humane Society: a plan, however, is now in agitation and likely to be adopted for that laudable design; which, aided by the liberal subscription of the public, will, no doubt, be carried into effect.

*Married.* ] At Donnington, G. Blackshaw, esq. to Miss Brummell.

At Aldershot, near Farnham, J. Taylor, esq. of the Custom House, to Miss Newnham, of Aldershot Lodge.

*Died.* ] At Orlington, aged 93, Mr. Garrard.—Miss Girder, only sister of J. S. Girder, of Hare Hatch.

At Clewer, near Windsor, Mrs. Peers, relict of C. Peers, esq. of Chilton Lodge, Oxon.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the intended Infirmary, held at the Session's-house, Bedford, Sept. 10, his Grace the Duke of Bedford in the chair, a report was read by Mr. Whitbread, chairman, purporting that the committee, in pursuance of the directions of the last general meeting, had taken every means in their power to diffuse a knowledge of the proposed undertaking, having advertised in the different London and Provincial Papers, and caused upwards of 1000 circular letters to be distributed to the different landed proprietors, principal occupiers and clergy of the county, &c. &c. but that the success of the applications has not altogether corresponded hitherto with the zeal of the committee, or the noble ardour of the original and great benefactor. Still, however, many liberal contributions have been received, and a fund has been created, sufficient to justify the committee in laying before the meeting, a plan and estimate for a building; which, although not upon a scale so extensive as they might have wished, is of a size not unworthy the purpose for which it is intended, and such as will be highly beneficial to the county. The report proceeds to state, that the treasurer has delivered in a list of donations and subscriptions, by which it appears, that the donations up to the present time amount to the sum of 1917l. 4s. Of annual subscriptions to the sum of 297l. 3s. exclusive of the benefaction of the late Mr. Whitbread. A plan has likewise been laid before the committee, for the intended building, by Mr. Wing, architecture

architect, of Bedford, to hold 33 in-patients, so well calculated for the purpose, that the committee do not hesitate to recommend it to the adoption of the meeting. Mr. Wing has been indefatigable in his enquiries as to the construction of the several infirmaries of the best repute; and the plan recommended appears to the committee, to combine the excellencies, and to obviate the defects of those already built. Mr. Wing has further proposed to the committee, to contract for the building, to be finished by the first of June, 1803, for the sum of 5800*l.* Mr. Whitbread has proposed to the committee to furnish to the treasurer the funds necessary for the payment of quarterly instalments of 500*l.* each (the first instalment to be made at Christmas next) out of the legacy of his father, till the whole of the 4000*l.* the sum appropriated for the building shall be exhausted; to which the committee have agreed. The report likewise states, that the committee have fixed upon a spot of ground for the building, south-west of the town of Bedford, in a close, called Thomas's close, so eligible, that they have not hesitated to treat with the Duke of Bedford (to whom the ground belongs) for the purchase of three acres, so much being deemed necessary for the building and its appendages, garden, airing-ground, &c. and that no part of the present season might be lost, they have ventured to order the making of a large quantity of bricks. It appears that the expenses incurred for printing, &c. amount to 52*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* and the treasurer has in hand the sum of 226*l.* 17*s.* The amount of donations, added to the sum appropriated to the building by the late Mr. Whitbread, appears adequate to the expence; but besides the building, there are many articles of immediate and necessary expence to be provided, before patients can be received, the most obvious of which are the furniture, stores and medical apparatus, which will take up large sums; in the event of any excess above the whole sum required, it will be added to the fund established for the permanent endowment of the hospital. At the above meeting, the report, and the plan of the building proposed by the committee, were unanimously adopted, and a permanent committee, consisting of the Duke of Bedford, Lord John Russell, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Pym, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Whitbread, and Dr. Yeats, were appointed, with full powers to contract for the building, draw upon the Treasurer for the discharge of necessary expenses, &c. &c.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

It appears that in the management of that noble charity, the General Infirmary, at Northampton, intended for the reception and relief of the sick and lame poor, of all counties, 37,427 persons have been relieved since the original foundation of the Old County Hospital, in 1744. The collection lately made at the church doors, Northampton, amounted to 101*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

*Married.*] At Banbury, Mr. W. Turnbull,

mercator, to Miss S. Mosley, daughter of Mr. Mosley, timber-merchant.—Mr. Myers, attorney, of Daventry, to Mrs. Humphreys, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Humphreys, late of the same place.

*Died.*] At Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, W. J. Lockwood, esq.—In her 74th year, Mrs. Wildgoose, of Daventry.

Mrs. J. Farrer, relict of the Rev. R. Farrer, rector of Ashley; a lady of exemplary charity and Christian piety.

Miss S. Berrill, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Berrill, farmer, &c. of Yardley, Hastings.

At Kettering, Mrs. Dash, wife of Mr. Dash, bookseller.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] B. Montague, esq. barrister, of Gray's-inn, London, and formerly of Christ's-college, Cambridge, to Miss Rush, eldest daughter of Sir William B. Rush, knt. of Roydon.

Mr. R. Rogers, printer, of Newmarket, to Miss A. Wilson, milliner, late of Bury.—Mr. Smooth, of Carlton, to Miss R. Wakefield, of Great Chesterford Park.—Mr. Palmer, whitesmith, of Ely, to Mrs. Palmer, widow, of Cherryhinton.

At Stoke, near Clare, J. T. Hervey Elwes, esq. to Miss Payne.

At Newmarket, Mr. Day, of the Half-moon-inn, to Miss Jackling.

At Lambeth, the Rev. A. Jobson, M. A. late of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and Minister of March, in the Isle of Ely, to Mrs. Budd, of Prince's-place.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, in his 46th year, Mr. W. Palmer, apothecary.—In her 80th year, Mrs. M. Sharp, mother of Mr. T. Sharp, peruke maker.

Aged 33, Mr. J. Wells, bricklayer. He was well known to the gentlemen of the University, as a remarkably fine skater.

## NORFOLK.

A two-shear wether, belonging to Mr. Moneyhill, of Waterden, on being lately killed, was found to weigh ninety-four pounds, and the bone weighed only four pounds and a half: the proportion of meat to bone being nearly as twenty to one. This proportion should be more generally attended to, in order to shew the fair results of such experiments.

*Married.*] At Lynn, Mr. S. Filbey, to Miss Locket.

At Swaffham, the Rev. W. Taylor, rector of Earl Sotham, in Suffolk, to Miss Rolfe, daughter of the late Rev. R. Rolfe, rector of Hilboro', in this county.

## ESSEX.

A curious circumstance occurred lately near Saffron Walden, which was witnessed by several spectators. A vast number of swifts and swallows had assembled in the air, apparently for the purpose of taking their departure to another climate, when a battle ensued, in which several of them were killed. One gentleman picked up seven which had perished in the conflict. None others of the feathered tribe mingled in the fight, which did not end until



until the combatants were wrapped in darkness.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Wilkin, of Tiptree, to Miss Woodward, of Feering.

Mr. J. Copland, attorney, to Miss E. Bigg, third daughter of Mr. E. Bigg, farmer, of Benson, in Oxfordshire.

After a courtship of three days, and a widowhood of about three months, Mr. J. Bowtell, basket-maker, of Braintree, to Mrs. Wilder, of Bocking.

Mr. J. Beadle, jun. of Dengy-farm, Witham, to Miss Spackman, of Fairsted—Mr. J. Pavitt, jun. of Clavering, to Miss Hawkes, of Berden-hall.

At Writtle, the Rev. S. Bennett, jun. A. M. chaplain to the garrison in Chelmsford, to Miss M. A. Craneis.—Mr. Kennington, of the Angel-inn, Edmonton, Middlesex, to Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Mr. Johnson, artist, of Chelmsford.—Mr. J. Cardy, grocer, of the Borough, London, to Miss Vial, of Writtle.—Mr. J. Gilson, surgeon, of Chelmsford, to Miss A. Snell, second daughter of Mr. Snell, of Bocking-hall.

H. D. Bland, esq. of the East India House, to Miss R. Cope, of Rochford.

*Died.*] At Colchester, aged 80, Mrs. M. Parvis, widow.—Mr. N. Tills, surgeon. Miss Fenning.

In his 86th year, Mr. S. Finch, grocer, of Stiffed.

Mr. T. Pettitt, master of the Bell-inn, Ingatestone.

At Great Dunmow, suddenly, Mr. W. Johns, tanner; much esteemed by all ranks of persons as a man of an upright character, and a sincere friend to the poor.

At Maldon, Mrs. Hall, widow of the late Mr. M. Hall, timber-merchant, &c.

At Langford Parsonage, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, vicar of Terling, and one of the deputy-lieutenants and a justice of the peace for this county.—Mr. Kiddy, of the Hoy-inn, at Heybridge, near Malden.

In her 52d year, Mrs. Raven, of Kelve-

The Rev. N. Salter, rector of East Donyland, in this county, and of Westore, in Suffolk.

At Halsted, in his 56th year, Mr. J. Crump, farmer; much respected and lamented by all who knew him, particularly by the indigent poor.

At Southend, Mrs. Jay, of Wood Walton, in the county of Huntingdon.

At Stratford-le-Bow, the Rev. A. H. Eccles, many years rector of the parish of St. Mary, and formerly fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

On the 20th of October, died, at Fox-hall, Upminster, Mrs. Charlotte Lovewell, wife of Mr. John Lovewell, of Woodstreet, London.

#### KENT.

The New Cattle-market of Canterbury was opened there for the reception of stock, on Saturday, October 10. It is not yet finished,

but when completed will be without exaggeration, in point of extent and accommodation, inferior to none in the kingdom. It occupies the entire space from St. George's to Riding-gate; the various pens for the accommodation of the cattle are judiciously disposed; there is also a very extended ride to shew the horses, with foot-paths for spectators railed off, to as to preclude any possibility of danger. The principal entrance, which fronts Dover-street, comprises a handsome elevation, the toll-house on one side, and a correspondent building on the opposite, for buyer and seller, on the front of which are placed tables enumerating the tolls and penalties. From this principal entrance to St. George's-street, is a brick-wall, coped with stone, and surmounted with an elegant iron-railing, giving a very light and airy appearance, and shewing, at one view, the whole extent of the market; the lower part, beyond the toll-house is railed off, by a neat oak-fence. Much credit is due to the corporation and citizens, who have spared no expence in carrying into execution so desirable an acquisition to the trade of Canterbury.

The late collections at Margate, for the benefit of the Sea-bathing Infirmary, amounted to 195l. 17s. 6d. A subscription has been lately opened there for the purchase of land surrounding the Infirmary, to be added to the ground now in possession of the charity: considerable sums have likewise been subscribed for this purpose.

The Pavilion, which the volunteers of Kent have erected in Mote Park, as a tribute of respect to Lord Romney, is a circular building, surrounded by columns, and covered with a dome: it is built after the models of the Temple of the Sibyls, at Tivoli, near Rome, and the Temple of Minerva, at Athens.

*Married.*] At Tenterden, Mr. Wilson, linen-draper, of London, to Miss Coucher.

At Ashford, Mr. G. Rule, of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss Jeffery.

At Tunbridge, P. Nouaille, esq. of Greatness, Kent, to Miss A. Woodgate, second daughter of W. Woodgate, esq. of Summer Hill, in the same county.

—At Whitstable, Mr. J. Smith, farmer, of Clapham-hill, to Miss J. Reynolds.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Hemsley, to Mrs. Seyer, a widow lady, of Rainham.—Also, Mr. T. Saunders, maltster, to Miss F. Norwood, of Rainham—Mr. B. Hobday, of Whitstable, to Miss E. Fordred, of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Tut, of Cheriton, to Miss S. Peters, of Folkestone.

At Canterbury, Mr. R. Ruglys, linen-draper, to Miss Hobday.

At Maidstone, Mr. T. Pine, schoolmaster, to Miss Alchin.

*Died.*] At Wrotham, Mr. C. Bishop, attorney.

At the Court Lodge, at Mersham, aged 81, J. Markett, esq.

At

At Hawkhurst, T. Redford, esq. deputy-receiver of the land-tax for this county.

At Loofe, aged 13, Miss M. Thomas, daughter of Mr. T. Thomas, taylor and draper.

At Plaistow, Mrs. Ommaney, of Bloomsbury-square, London.

At Greenwich, T. M. Maddox, esq.

At Margate, Mrs. Spencer, widow, late of Shepperton, Middlesex

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Rogbuck, widow of Ebenezer Rogbuck, esq. late supercargo at Canton. Grief for the loss of a darling and only son, a youth of the most promising disposition, who perished by shipwreck, on the coast of North America, destroyed the health of this amiable person, and finally brought her to an untimely grave.

At Canterbury, aged 31, Mrs. Lepine, wife of Mr. C. Lepine, cabinet-maker.

At Rochester, Mr. W. Penn, ironmonger.—The Rev. E. Rice, head-master of the King's School, in this city, and vicar of Hoo.—In an advanced age, Mr. R. Fauchon, farmer.

At Maidstone, A. Carter, M. D.

#### SURREY.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for a bill for extending the Surrey iron rail-way, and for making and maintaining an inclined plane or railway, with proper works and conveniencies for the passage of waggons, carts, and other carriages, &c. from or near a place called Pittlake-meadow, in the town and parish of Croydon, through the several parishes of Croydon, Beddington, Coulsdon, Chipted, Gatton, Mestham, Ryegate, Buckland, Beachworth, Dorking, Wotton, Abinger, Ockley, Capel, and Newdigate, all in this county; and also through the several parishes of Rusper, Rudgwick, Warnham, Horsham, Slinfold, Itchinfield, Billingham, and Wisborough-green, to or near to a place called New Bridge, in the said parish of Wisborough-green, all in the county of Sussex; and also for making and maintaining a dock or basin, with cuts, locks, and other works, for the passage of boats, barges, and other vessels, from the termination of the said intended inclined plane or rail-way into the Arundel navigation, at or near a place called New Bridge, in the parish of Wisborough-green aforesaid; and also a collateral branch from the said inclined plane or railway, from or near the village of Mestham, into and through the several parishes of Mestham, Nutfield, Bletchingley, Godstone, Hourne, and Burstow, all in this county; and also into and through the several parishes of Worth, East Grinstead, West Hoathley, Horstead, Keynes, and Ardingley, to or near to Linfield, all in the county of Sussex; and also for making and maintaining a dock or basin, with cuts, locks, and other works, for the passage of boats, barges and other vessels, from the termination of the said inclined plane or railway,

into the river Ouse navigation, at or near Linfield.

Application is likewise intended to be made to Parliament, to obtain an act for making and maintaining a rail-road, from near the river Thames, in the parish of Sunbury in the county of Middlesex, to or near the town of Leatherhead, in this county; which rail-road is intended to pass through the following parishes and townships, viz. West Moulsey, Walton-upon-Thames, Cobham, Stoked, Aberton, Little Bookham, Great Bookham, and Fetcham, all in this county; with a necessary cut and basin for the accommodation of the said rail-road in the parish of West Moulsey.

#### SUSSEX.

A correspondent of the Lewes Journal complains, that, while the commissioners sit in their easy chairs, the harbour at Newhaven (which, from its easterly direction, is so very indifferent that vessels of any consequence cannot approach it with a westerly wind) might have been opened straight to sea, at a very little expence, the last spring or equinoctial tides.

The Duke of Norfolk is still pursuing his extensive plan of improvements at Arundel Castle; the expence already incurred is supposed to fall little short of 150,000l.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. Delves, vicar of Ashburnham, to Miss Eyles, Frant.—Mr. J. Hitchins, of Hall-farm, Hoxtead, to Miss Hardwick, of Lewes.

Mr. W. Hodson, of Riverhead, in Kent, to Miss Farncomb, of West Bletchington.

In the Isle of Anglesea, A. E. Fuller, esq. of Ashdown House, in this county, grandson of the late Lord Heathfield, to Miss Meyrick, daughter of O. P. Meyrick, esq.

In London, Brigadier-general John Murray, to Miss M. Pasco, late of Montreal, and daughter of the late Mr. E. Pasco, of Chichester.

Major Newberry, of the 23d light dragoons, son of F. Newberry, esq. of Heathfield-park, in this county, to Miss A. Wooldridge, of Londonderry, Ireland.

*Died.*] At Battle, in Sussex, Sept. 7, suddenly, Mrs. E. Vidler, sen. aged 81; at the time of her death, her natural offspring had been 12 children, 83 grand-children, 31 great-grand-children—total 126; of whom were living 6 children, 46 grand-children, and 22 great-grand-children—total 74.

On Monday, Sept. 28, at Lewes, in Sussex, Mr. Richard Peters Rickman, merchant.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Southampton, E. D'Anfosy, esq. to Mrs. Sherlock, relict of the late Col. Sherlock.

Mr. J. Cull, of Wareham, Dorset, to Miss Clarke, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, R. Bullen, esq. of the 2d regt. of North British dragoons,



to Miss J. Sutherland, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Sutherland.

At Aldershot, J. Taylor, esq. of the Custom-house, to Miss Newnham, of Aldershot.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mr. W. Gauntlett.

At Shirley Cottage, near Southampton, Mrs. Maskelyne; a truly good woman, whose loss will long be mourned by all her surviving friends.

In her 78th year, Mrs. E. Prince, of Abington, widow, and sister to Sir C. Saxton, bart. commissioner at Portsmouth.

Mr. J. Withers, farmer, of Plaitford, in the New Forest.

At Medstead, Master E. Græme, son of C. Græme, esq. of Kilmiston; his death was occasioned by inadvertently eating of the herb called *deadly-nightshade*!

At Lymington, the Rev. J. Bromfield, rector of Market Weston, in Suffolk.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Salisbury, Mr. Bolster, of the Catharine-wheel-inn, to Miss Martin.

Mr. W. H. Awdry, of Chippenham, brother to A. Awdry, esq. of Seend, to Miss Hill, daughter of Doctor Hill, of Devizes.

In London, G. W. Osbourne, esq. of Bath, to Miss Hodgson, of Downton.

At Sopworth, Lieut. F. Frome, to Miss Shute.

At Sutton Waldron, Mr. J. Kearsley, butcher, of Iwerne-minster, to Miss Miles.

*Died.*] At Bath, the Rev. T. Pollocke, D.D. rector of Grittleton.

At Lyncham, in his 90th year, Mr. J. Large; he had been father of thirteen children, nine of whom are now living, with fifty-eight grand-children, and forty-four great-grand-children, altogether one hundred and one, exclusive of those who have been united to the family by marriage, which are

\*\*\* SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and DEATHS ABROAD, are deferred till our Next for want of Room.

twenty-five, being in the whole number one hundred and thirty-six persons.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bath, Mr. R. Jones, linen-draper, to Miss C. Green.

N.B. The marriage inserted in a former number, of Dr. Crossman and Miss Hannah More, copied from a provincial paper, proves to be an idle or malicious fabrication.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mr. O'Brien, well-known throughout the kingdom under the appellation of the Irish Giant—he was no less than eight feet six inches in height.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stoke Fleming, J. H. Southcote, jun. to Miss Netherton.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, Col. J. Grant, of the 46th regt. of foot.

The Rev. C. Moss, A. B. of Wadham-college, Oxford, vicar of Whitchurch. Canon-icorum in this county, &c.

At Blandford, R. Pulteney, M.D. F.R.S. In the West Indies, of the yellow-fever, Mr. N. Bristed, son of the Rev. N. Bristed, vicar of Sherborn.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Tiverton, Mr. D. Gould, of Ottery St. Mary, to Miss How, of Honiton.—Mr. Triefst, to Miss Walker.—W. Nation, esq. banker, to Mrs. Walker, widow of the late R. Walker, woollen-draper, all of Exeter.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Miss Adams, daughter of Mr. J. Adams, jeweller.—Mr. W. Martin, shoemaker.

In her 65th year, of a paralytic seizure, Mrs. E. Locker, wife of the Rev. J. Locker, vicar of Kepton, and great-grand-daughter of the truly apostolical Doctor Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man.

Mrs. Williams, sister of the late S. Newberry, B. D. Fellow of Exeter-college, Oxford.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE ratification of the preliminary conditions of a TREATY OF PEACE with FRANCE, and the consequent suspension of hostilities between the two nations, have in the course of October, materially altered both the state and the prospects of British trade.

The first effect of the news of this event, was to produce a rise in the price of stocks. That took place to a considerable amount, the moment this news was known on 'Change. A secrecy respecting the progress of the negotiation, such as has rarely been, in similar circumstances, is effectually maintained—had baffled all the guesses and enquiries of the gamblers in 'Change Alley. And fictitious engagements to an immense extent had been made for the deliverance of stock on a day subsequent to that of the news of the treaty, at prices not greater than it was likely that stocks would be then really sold at, if there were still a prospect of future years of war. Those gentlemen who were to pay the differences upon engagements, were, therefore, confounded at the sudden alteration. They naturally tried every expedient to renew the anxiety and doubt of the public, and if possible, to depress the prices of the stocks against their day of settlement. Their stratagems had small success. With some slight fluctuation, the prices of stock have continued to rise or to maintain with steadiness the high pitch they had gained. On the 23d of September, the 3 per cent consols were at 59 5-8ths: On Friday, the 23d of October, the same 3 per cent consols were at 69 7-8ths. The further progress and ultimate terms of the treaty; the discussions which it may excite in Parliament—the quantity of the sum wanted for the public service of the ensuing year—and the mode which shall be adopted in funding the floating debt; are the events and circumstances by which the next fluctuations in the prices of

stock will be chiefly influenced. There is little reason to fear, that, as some persons pretend, they will be much depressed by the withdrawing of the property of Foreigners now invested in them. No other public funds in Europe can stand in competition with them for stability: and if much be withdrawn; a good deal, even from France, and certainly from some other parts of the continent, will, on the other hand, be now placed in them. Not to speak of that property which will be immediately thus disposed of by British subjects.

Government had announced to the merchants, that, in consequence of the suspension of hostilities, the convoy duty should immediately cease. It must have been the meaning of the ministers, that the duty should cease as soon as the suspension could actually take effect in the different seas. Many of the merchants, however, are said to have understood that it was to cease from the day of the final ratification of the preliminaries. From this misunderstanding have ensued a number of troublesome enquiries, remonstrances, and demands at the Custom-house; and a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the merchants.

The rates of *Insurance* have, however, universally fallen, except where they are regulated by circumstances independent of the war, or the preliminaries of peace. The insurance to American ports, for American ships, is the same as it was a month since; the insurance on voyages to the North Seas and the Baltic, is now higher, on account of the greater danger of winter navigation; and for voyages on seas where the suspension of hostilities is not known to have been yet published, the insurance must be still the same as formerly. In all other cases the reduction has taken place. The insurance, for instance, to Malaga and places adjacent, for a voyage from the Thames was, on the 25th of September, from 10 to 12 per cent.; it was, on the 23d of October, only  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

As the course of mercantile correspondence between London and most places again opens; the *Ratio of Exchange* with almost every mart or capital is now much less against us than it was a month since. On the 25th of September the Exchange with Hamburg was at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months usance, 31 s. 6 d. per pound sterling; it was, on the 23d of October, at 2 months usance, 32 s. 6 d. per pound sterling. The abundance of the harvest diminishing the exportation of money for grain, and the late large transmission of British goods and West India Produce to the Baltic, &c. have contributed, as well as the cessation of hostilities, and the approach of general peace, to accomplish this favourable alteration in the course of Exchange.

The price of *Silver Bullion* has also decreased, as the course of our trade with the countries from which it is supplied, has become more free and secure. New Dollars were sold, on the 25th of September, at 5s. and 10d. an ounce; they were, on the 23d of October, at 5s. and 9d. per ounce.

The chief *Imports* into the port of London, since the preliminaries of peace were signed, have been in brandy, coffee, cotton, Swedish herrings, isinglass, nuts, oils, hides and skins, sugars, Russian wheat, wines from Portugal, Spain, Madeira, France, and Germany, and Spanish and African wool. Of isinglass, not less than 20,000 lb. were last week imported. The importation of cotton was nearly 1,450,000 lb. More than 30,000 gallons of French and Spanish brandy were brought in. Among the other imports were nearly 2000 cwt. of rags for paper, from Germany and Holland. We have heard of large importations of eggs and fowls into Dover from France, but cannot speak of them with certainty. Among last week's imports into the Thames, we have observed some beans, butter and pork from France. From our African colony of Sienna Leone, were entered, last week, 14 cwt. of dry ginger and a single deer-skin.

Sugars, teas, cottons, woollens, instruments of art, and utensils of elegant domestic accommodation, to a large amount, were last month shipped in the Thames, for *Exportation* to the Elbe, the Ems, and the Weser, and to the ports in the Baltic and the North Seas. Large quantities of linens, pottery, iron work, cabinet work, implements of husbandry, with cotton stuffs, and woollens, were also, during October, shipped for America and the West India Isles. Glass now goes to a great value from this country to Russia. Our exports to the Mediterranean begin to increase.

Ministers expect *Passports* from the French Government, for the admission of British goods, in British bottoms, into the French ports, during the course of the negotiation. They will, in return, no doubt, transmit to France, similar passports for the provisional admission of French ships into the ports of Britain. These passports will, on both sides of the channel, be delivered to the merchants desiring to profit by them. This will be the first renewal of direct mercantile intercourse between France and Britain.

It is not so much the actual quantity of provisions bought, as the manner in which it is bought, that in such a country as this, affects the level of the markets. The same quantity purchased in half a dozen great contracts, contributes much more to raise the prices than if it were bought only in 50,000 small portions. Hence the *Cessation* of the *Contracts* with Government for the supply of the army and navy, has already occasioned a prodigious fall in the prices of most of the necessaries of subsistence. The price of bacon fell, in one day, from 1s. 6d. to 10d. per lb. The prices of other articles of provisions have been diminished in similar proportion. *Wheat* and *Rye* were, on the 25th of September, each 20s. a quarter higher in the London market than on the 23d of October.

*Wood-ashes*, affording potash for the manufacture of soft soap, for bleaching in its simple state, &c. have for this last month continued stationary in price. *Ashes of Barilla* and *sea-weeds*, for soap, glass, &c. have fallen in price; because those of this year's burning have now come into the market.

*Russia goods* have not recently fallen in their market-price; for very no large importa-



tions of those articles which are chiefly wanted from that country can arrive sooner than next spring. But the cessation of the equipments for the royal navy, in the mean time, cannot fail to lessen the prices of hemp, cordage, ship-timber, &c.

The prices of *Cotton*, *Sugars*, and *West India Coffee*, continue for the present, at the same rates in the London Market, to which they had risen above a month since. Had it not been for the peace, both sugar and cotton must of late have fallen in price. *Melasses* are lower; as grain will again be freely used in the distilleries,—and more copiously than of late in the breweries. Fine *West India Coffee* is now at 7l. 5s. per cwt. *Mocha Coffee* at only 5l. 15s. per cwt.

*Teas* remain at the September prices. *Spirits* of all sorts are lower. *Tar* is also lower in price: and so is *Tobacco*.

The manufacturers of *Fire Arms*, *Swords*, *Bayonets*, *Gunpowder*, *Shot* and *Balls*, &c. in London and its vicinity, at Birmingham, at Sheffield, and in other places throughout these kingdoms, cannot but, for the moment, find themselves somewhat at a loss by the cessation of their usual orders. But, the demand of arms and toys for export to distant regions,—the use of metallic utensils and implements in agriculture and the other arts at home,—and the invention of new fancy-works of metal,—will, soon, in peace, more than restore that activity of business which they enjoyed during the war.

*Bristol*, *Liverpool* and *Glasgow* already find the state and prospects of their trade, sensibly improved by the effects of the Preliminary Treaty. The woollen-manufacturers in the western, the middle, and the northern counties, begin to find their labours equally animated by the increase of orders, and the diminution in the prices of provisions. *Manchester*, and all the seats of the cotton-manufacture, northward to Dundee, on the one side of the isle and the *Banks of the Leven*, on the other, had begun to feel a revival of industry from the restitution of peace in the Baltic. They feel it much more in consequence of the pacification with France.

Around the whole coast of Scotland, the fisheries, especially of *Herrings*, have afforded prodigious returns of wealth, during the present year. The herring-fishery in the Frith of Forth is just beginning to be in its greatest activity. Fishermen from all parts of Scotland resort thither, to take a share in it. We have good authority for affirming, that the gross product of the Forth herring fishery alone will be little less than 300,000l.

A thriving manufacture of coarse and light woollen stuffs, has for some time existed at *Galafields*, in the South-east of Scotland. Its prosperity is, at this time, in a way of rapid advancement.

The manufacture of *stockings*, in *Aberdeenshire*, and the other northern counties of Scotland, even to the extremity of the Shetland Isles, is now thriving, and is likely to be much advanced by the effects of peace. It is surprising that the exquisitely fine wool of Shetland should not be tried as well as the Spanish, in some of our lighter and more elegant fabrics, in the English woollen manufacture.

Great efforts of manufacturing, naval, and agricultural improvements are now made at the maritime town of *Thurso*, in Caithness.

The *Irish Board of Trustees* are now zealous in their exertions to connect the *Shannon* with the *Liffy*, by a system of inland navigation. Permission has been given, in Ireland, again to use grain in the distilleries. The Exchange between London and Dublin is at par.

America will sensibly feel the pacification between France and Britain. Much British property will be withdrawn from the American carrying trade. And that trade will in various other ways be unfavourably affected by the peace. The Americans at Charlestown in South Carolina, at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, are much dissatisfied with the impositions on their trade by the agents at Hamburg and other continental parts.

The French *Tiers Consolidé* is at 59  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

#### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE season in the southern parts of the kingdom, has still, on the whole, continued favourable for preparing the land and putting in the wheat, much of which has now been sown; but in the more northern districts of the island it has not been so favourable, therefore a great part of the business of wheat-seeding is still to be performed.

On threshing out the different crops of grain, though they, in general, turn out extremely good, in some places, especially in the north, the produce has been found coarser than usual, particularly wheats and barleys.

The cessation of hostilities and other causes, have now had a very great effect in lessening the prices of all sorts of grain, especially in the country markets.

Average price of England and Wales, October 17, wheat, 77s. 2d.; rye, 48s. 3d.; barley, 46s. 6d.; oats, 26s. 10d.; beans, 46s. 11d.; peas, 48s. 3d.

The state of vegetation has continued such as was scarcely ever remembered at this period of the autumn, and both the natural and artificial grasses are unusually abundant; but the prices of fat stock still keep high. Lean stock is, however, everywhere lower; in some of the northern parts of the kingdom so much so, we are informed, as fifteen or twenty per cent.

In Smithfield Market, October 26th, beef fetched from 4s. 4d. to 5s.; mutton, 5s. to 6s.; veal,

veal, 4s. to 6s. ; pork, 5s. to 6s. 6d. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef yielded from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. ; mutton, 4s. to 5s. 4d. ; veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. ; pork, 5s. to 6s.

In the hay districts, much of the manure has been already put upon the wet, moor, poachy grounds, and also upon the drier ones, in cases where the injudicious practice of manuring them, at this season, is had recourse to.

In St. James's Market, October 24th, hay fetched from 3l. to 5l. 10s. ; straw, 1l. 11s. 6l. to 1l. 19s. In Whitechapel Market, hay sold at from 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s. ; clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s. ; straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 12s.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Sept. to the 24th of October inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

#### Barometer.

Highest 30.03. Oct. 1st & 2d, Wind W.  
Lowest 28.8. Oct. 18. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in } 5 tenths  
24 hours. } of an inch { Between the mornings of the 17th and 18th of Oct. the mercury fell from 29.5 to 29.

#### Thermometer.

Highest 70°. Sept. 29 & 30. Wind S. W.  
Lowest 34°. Oct. 22. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in } 17°. { At nine in the evening of the 30th of Sept. the mercury stood at 60°. at the same hour on next day it was no higher than 43°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last Report, is equal to 1.99 inches of depth.

Although the variations in the barometer have been very frequent during the last month, yet those, which we need notice, are 1. a small depression of the mercury, previously to one of the most violent storms of thunder, lightning and rain, we ever witnessed, on the evening of the tenth, between the hours of nine and eleven. The lightning, on this occasion, was not only much more vivid than common, but the colour of it was of an unusual and highly brilliant blue tint. 2. In the morning of the 17th, the mercury stood at 29.5, at noon, the next day, it had fallen to 28.8, or seven-tenths of an inch ; such a depression in so short a period does not often occur, and, in less than six hours after, it has risen three-tenths, viz. to 29.1.

The changes, from heat to cold, and back-again, have also been considerable ; the thermometer has several times marked the difference of from ten to fourteen degrees, in the course of twenty-four hours. Early in the morning of the 22d inst. it must have been as low as the freezing point, as there was ice of a considerable thickness ; and at eight o'clock the mercury was no higher than 34°. At no time has the thermometer been at *temperate*, since the 18th of the present month.

There have been thirteen days without rain ; and, during the month, the wind has not blown from the East more than four days. It has come chiefly from the West.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a Letter containing Strictures on a Paper inserted in our last Number, on a supposed Dirge of Jeremiah, and we are called upon to shew our impartiality by admitting it. We printed that paper merely as a piece of literary criticism, on a topic which appeared to us fairly open to such discussions ; but the answerer begins with virtually arraigning our judgment or intentions, by calling the piece an "Attempt to insult the Holy Scriptures," and representing it as what "Ought to be resented with indignation by every man who believes that he has a soul to be saved." He will pardon us if we tell him, that this is not a spirit which can recommend any thing to our Miscellany. We are ready to give admission to any sober and judicious reply to any opinion maintained by our Literary Correspondents ; but we must decline becoming the vehicle of controversial rancour.

\* \* \* Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane ; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane ; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House ; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.